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WASHINGTON.

[illegible]ing Opposition to the Civil Service Reform System.

[illegible]tor Carpenter Denounces it as a Humbug and Delusion.

[illegible]lars of the Bullock Irregularities in Connection with the Freedmen's Bureau.

Republican National Executive Committee to Meet To-Day.

[illegible]ylvania Politicians Favor Colfax's Re-election.

[illegible] Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] TO THE CIVIL REFORM SYSTEM.

[illegible], Jan. 10.—There is a large and [illegible]wing party in Congress who believe [illegible] reform to be what Mr. Carpenter [illegible] in his remarks on his resolution in the [illegible]day, a popular humbug and delusion. [illegible] has been overrun in the last few [illegible] members and Senators who can hardly [illegible] express their indignation at finding [illegible] for the appointment for their [illegible] with the stereotyped reply that Con[illegible] under the new Civil [illegible] had lost their omnipotence. [illegible]sentative Wallace, of South [illegible] the President to-day, "This [illegible] work down in our [illegible] the people will not stand [illegible] my best to destroy this foolish sys[illegible] Banks also desires to clear his [illegible] as those of the Administration, [illegible]sponsibility of the Civil Service re[illegible] says the Administration neither or[illegible] advocated it, but was forced to [illegible] through a coalition of the Democrats and [illegible] Republicans. He calls the new [illegible] Chinese system, and one which [illegible]calculable damage to the Republican [illegible] Senator Wilson has also joined the [illegible] critics. He can see no good [illegible] come out of this new-fangled [illegible] system. Pomeroy, who has [illegible] at any reforms, is [illegible] on the work of the late Civil Ser[illegible]ioners. He stigmatized the adop[illegible] rules as party suicide, and predicts [illegible] of the Republican organization if [illegible] carried out. But Carpenter has been [illegible] them all, in introducing his resolu[illegible], which set forth that the new regula[illegible]constitutional, inasmuch as they take [illegible] power away from those officials in [illegible] was originally vested by law. He [illegible] several partisan designs into one con[illegible] sweeping sentence by saying that [illegible] of the last popular humbug took [illegible] power from the President [illegible] only to place it in the [illegible] half a dozen insignificant school[illegible] now holding sessions in this [illegible] a speech on this resolution at [illegible] opportunity, and will endeavor to [illegible] system more through ridicule than [illegible] Other Senators are anxious to have a [illegible] when the debate is once begun, [illegible] of Civil Service reform will have [illegible] getting themselves upon the record.

[illegible]

[illegible] Bostwell, to-day, made answer to a [illegible] asking for information regarding [illegible] of General Bullock, Disbursing [illegible] Freedmen's Bureau. The papers [illegible] comprise letters from the Second [illegible] of War, General Howard, [illegible] of Bullock's returns to the [illegible] for 1871. The Auditor [illegible] of the Secretary of the Trea[illegible] that Bullock had filed an account [illegible] claiming that he had a balance [illegible] the Treasurer of the United [illegible] while upon investigation it was [illegible] he had only $241,358, a differ[illegible] Bullock's attention being called [illegible] he had $200,000 is registered [illegible] Treasury Department, and $50,000 in [illegible] deposit company, in all $250,000, [illegible] to be worth $236,000. When [illegible] done with the interest, he said [illegible] the losses in the [illegible] payments. He then with[illegible] return he had made, and [illegible] another, claiming a deposit [illegible] States Treasury of only $246,974, [illegible] bonds on hand. The Auditor, [illegible] the above facts, called the Secre[illegible] to an irregularity requir[illegible] The Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] facts to the Secretary of War, with [illegible] of Bullock's claim, that the investi[illegible] with the knowledge and consent [illegible] and Comptroller Broadhead, [illegible] was confirmed as to the latter. [illegible] directed to call on Bullock for a [illegible] interest collected, the actual [illegible] and a list of erroneous claims [illegible] Oct. 7, General Howard answers [illegible] information, saying he had [illegible] Bullock to invest his surplus [illegible] bonds, after consultation [illegible] through the proper officers [illegible] This letter the Secretary of War [illegible] Oct. 9, as follows: "In my opinion [illegible] slightest doubt as to the impro[illegible] disbursing officer investing moneys [illegible] States and afterward using the [illegible] purpose whatever, except such [illegible] by express statute." The [illegible] Secretary of War informs the Secre[illegible] Treasury that he had directed Gen[illegible] to relieve Bullock, and Howard had [illegible] his direction. Nov. 28 Secretary [illegible] the Secretary of War, suggesting [illegible] be directed to convert the bonds [illegible] and pay the profits into the [illegible] and that Howard and Bullock be at [illegible] to render accounts in detail, [illegible] with the amount of interest [illegible] from time to time collected, [illegible] what disposition has been made [illegible]

[illegible] LAND BILL.

[illegible] of Indiana, has introduced a bill to [illegible] over the land reclaimed by [illegible] Lake. It provides for a sur[illegible] by the Secretary of the Interior, [illegible] of them to the highest bidder, at [illegible] in Indianapolis, after sixty [illegible] in some paper at Indianap[illegible] county where the lands are [illegible] rules governing the sales to be [illegible] Secretary of the Interior.

[illegible] NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT[illegible]

[illegible] to-morrow in this city. There will be a [illegible] present appearances. Phil[illegible] large delegation here working to [illegible] of the Convention in that city, [illegible] generally conceded, will be [illegible] Pennsylvania politicians now here are [illegible] for Colfax's nomination [illegible] and such occurrence appears [illegible] belief of the majority of those [illegible] themselves in this question.

[illegible] OF DUTIES.

[illegible] of Ways and Means have de[illegible] with the Secretary of the Treas[illegible] further action on the bill re[illegible] supplement to Chicago from [illegible] as well as the bill relieving the [illegible] other Government officials from [illegible] from the fire.

[illegible] PROPOSITION.

[illegible] Department received the Roth[illegible] to-day, through the banking [illegible] Cooke & Co., in this city, to take six [illegible] of the new loan. The time in [illegible] subscriptions is stipulated to ex[illegible] twenty-two months. One hun[illegible] amount is in 5 per [illegible] half to be taken at once, [illegible] within a year. Three hundred [illegible] per cents, and $300,000,000 are in 4 [illegible] of the last two named [illegible] accruing therefrom [illegible]

[illegible] BILL.

[illegible] by Mr. Kerr, agitating the [illegible] over the Ohio, is the one [illegible] Engineers after a full [illegible] It is thought it will [illegible] Commerce. It provides [illegible] having lawful authority [illegible] bridges which, above the [illegible] shall have at least [illegible] ninety feet above [illegible] high water, and [illegible] shall have one span not less [illegible] low water, and not less [illegible] highest water, and this [illegible] a clear opening of four hun[illegible] right angles to the current, [illegible] the Cincinnati suspension [illegible] this high span a pivot [illegible] openings of one hundred [illegible] work, &c., to be [illegible] The bill repeals [illegible]

[illegible] TROUBLES.

[illegible] of New Orleans, have applied [illegible] the President to be allowed to [illegible] to the Warmoth party [illegible]

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and it is thought here to-night that the President will sanction such a step.

[To the Associated Press.]

A COLORED DELEGATION VISITS THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President was visited to-day by a delegation of colored men, who are urging the passage of Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill. They asked that the President would send a message to Congress for the passage of this measure as an amendment to the pending Amnesty bill. The President remarked that he had no doubt that the colored people were deprived of some rights and privileges they had a clear claim to. His impression was that the recent amendments of the Constitution conferred upon them the privileges of citizenship. He thought the courts accord all legal rights withheld. With regard to amending the Amnesty bill by the addition of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, the President considered that such action would jeopardize the passage of the Amnesty law, while, from his knowledge of Sumner's bill, he believed it could pass on its merits as a separate measure.

PUBLIC LANDS GIVEN AWAY.

An official statement shows that the land concessions made by Congress to States, corporations, and railroad purposes, estimated in quarters embraced in the limits of grants, foot up 207,450,631 acres. The estimated quantity which companies will receive from grant, is 173,733,430 acres. Number of acres certified and patented up to June 30, 1871, 18,995,007.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCE.

Commander Alexander H. Semmes, of the navy, has been found guilty of cruel punishment, abuse of official power, oppressive and inhuman conduct, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. His sentence is, to be suspended three years, and reprimanded in general orders by the Secretary of the Navy.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

Mr. Williams, to-day, formally assumed charge of the Department of Justice. It is understood that he will pursue the exact course in the Ku-Klux trials laid out by Mr. Akerman.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The National Woman's Suffrage Convention held its regular semi-annual meeting to-day. The usual force of woman's righters was present. Cady Stanton was elected President. In her address she said the sex wanted to work with the men in free trade and the great principles of the country. The women did not propose to petition men who had championed the foreign riffraff element, but proposed to petition the courts. Victoria Woodhull's address was in advocacy of spiritualism, and another oratrix wanted suffrage on the basis of spiritualism.

PETITIONS IN FAVOR OF TARIFF REDUCTION.

Petitions from various parts of the country for a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, especially for the removal of the duties on salt, coal, and pig-iron, forwarded through the Tax-Payers Union, numbering 86, and embracing about 7,000 signatures, will be presented in the Senate to-morrow.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

ANTI-REFORM RESOLUTION.

Mr. CARPENTER offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that any rules and regulations taking from the President the power of nominating to public office would be contrary to the Constitution. He said that an early day he would call it up for the purpose of submitting some remarks upon the latest political delusion, called civil service reform, which takes it from the officer in whom it is vested by the Constitution and gives it to a board of schoolmasters sitting in Washington.

Laid over.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to prohibit the detention of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and attorneys was adopted.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to inform the Senate whether the railroad from the mouth of the Ohio River to Mobile had been constructed as contemplated by the act of 1850, donating public lands to facilitate its construction, and, if not, what steps have been taken to complete it.

ADJOURNMENT.

Several bills were introduced and referred, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SALARIES.

Mr. WOOD alluded to the position taken by Mr. Dawes, yesterday, against increasing official salaries. He told the people were more anxious as to integrity and ability than as to the pay of officers. If Dawes would devote his ability to effecting a substantial reform in the civil service, he would effect a good for which the country would thank him.

Mr. DAWES, in reply to Wood's assertion that that the Democracy commenced the reform in New York, said that Republicans sent the thieves to the Penitentiary, when Democracy sent its thieves to the Legislature. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD responded that if the Republicans sent all their thieves to the State's Prison, there would not be prisons enough in the country to hold them. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. WOOD, in the course of his remarks, said the committee's report on civil service reform contained this astounding statement, that according to a calculation of those who had made a careful study of the facts, one-fourth of the revenues of the United States were annually lost in the collection.

COINAGE BILL.

After some little discussion the Coinage bill was recommitted to the committee.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Elections, submitted a majority report favoring the right of W. T. Clarke to the seat from the Third District of Texas, the minority report being in favor of N. D. Gedding, and proceeded to argue the matter in its support.

A motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH to recommit the whole case, was rejected.

A resolution for the admission of Clarke was adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 79. Clarke was sworn in.

Mr. Sargent was also sworn in as the Representative from California.

Adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The semi-annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company of the gross earnings of that road, from May 1, 1871, to Oct. 31, same year, was laid before the Governor to-day. From it I gather the following figures as the gross earnings during this period:

Freights	$2,645,689.13
Passengers	708,330.49
Extra baggage	1,342.00
Mails	[illegible]
Express	142,991.73
Total gross earnings	$3,580,549.32

In pursuance of law, 7 per cent of the amount, viz., $251,637.92, has been paid into the State Treasury.

The Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Car Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day.

The weather is delightful, but the sleighing is nearly finished.

Ex-Governor Matteson, who had three ribs broken, a few days ago, by being thrown from a cutter, is improving rapidly.

A Forged Note on a Jacksonville Firm Negotiated in New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 10.—A few days since, Messrs. Weil & Bro., large dealers in clothing at this place, received by mail a notice from James Henry Greenward, a notary public of New York city, that a note purporting to have been signed by them for something over $1,500, bearing date June 6, 1871, and payable six months after date, had been protested for nonpayment when due, at the instance of the American Exchange Bank, where it had been left for collection. Messrs. Weil & Bro. never having given any such note, telegraphed to friends in New York that the note must have been forged, and asking that they inquire into the facts and report by telegraph. To-day they received a despatch from the Messrs. Hammerslough Bros., saying that the note, like many others, had been forged by Saron, formerly a wealthy shirt manufacturer of New York, who, some months ago, failed in stock operations, subsequently to which he made a raise by selling forged notes on numerous business houses throughout the country, and then fled to the island of Cuba.

Telegraphic Brevities.

At the latest advices from the West last night, the Union Pacific was blocked at Creston.

—A Columbia (S. C.) letter states that the defence in the Ku-Klux cases is entirely broken down, and those implicated are fleeing. The Klan is most effectually broken up.

—Tieishman & Co.'s distillery, at Riverside, just outside of the Cincinnati city limits, burned last evening. Supposed to be incendiary. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $30,000, mostly in Cincinnati companies.

—On Monday last, United States Deputy Marshals Previett and Tackett came upon an illicit still in New Madrid County, and arrested Moses Coney, its proprietor, and two other men, seized two barrels of whiskey and an ox team, and started for Charleston. After proceeding about eight miles, the team stalled in a swamp, and, while efforts were being made to extricate the team, some eighteen masked men suddenly appeared and demanded the release of the prisoners, which was complied with.

—On Tuesday morning Delos Burtch, employed in sawing wood for the Sheboygan Railroad at Fond du Lac, Wis., fell against a circular saw, cutting his right leg off in two places, and splitting his right arm from the wrist to the shoulder. He was taken home and died in two hours after his wounds were dressed.

—Ten of the most prominent strikers engaged in the effort to prevent laborers going to work in the coal mines at Nelsonville, Ohio, have been arrested. Twenty-seven hands have gone to work in one of the mines, and others will resume labor immediately.

—A special to the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* says that the dwelling and tannery of M. D. Gardner, at Mohicanville, Ashland County, Ohio, valued at $15,000, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night; supposed to be the work of an incendiary; insured for $9,000.

—The distillery of Charles McFarland—the old Swartz & Waters'—of Sagetown, Ill., was totally destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. It is supposed that the fire originated from the stove in the yeast room, and when discovered, about 3 o'clock, it had made such progress as to render the destruction of the building certain. Mr. McFarland had an insurance on the stock and fixtures of $3,500. The building was owned by Hall & Ledell, of Chicago. The whole loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—In the Wharton case to-day, the evidence for the defence was continued. Prof. H. C. White claimed that the analyses of Professors Aiken and Tonry were imperfect.

Dr. Wm. H. Baltzell, of Baltimore, gave it as his opinion that Ketchum died from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Bill Relative to Burnt Records Passed in the Senate.

The House Temperance Bill Completed in Committee of the Whole.

Senate Debate on the Fees and Salaries Bill.

Allison Nominated for United States Senator by the Iowa Republican Caucus.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10.—Mr. KOERNER offered, this morning, a couple of bills in relation to railroads and warehouses, which do little besides consolidate and codify the existing laws on the subject. The principal change made is in relation to the penalties incurred by railroads. As the law is at present, one violation involves a forfeiture of the franchise. By the proposed law this will not occur until after repeated violations, each one of which may be punished by a fine of from one hundred to one thousand dollars, and suits may be brought by the State and by individuals. In a few days a bill will also be presented to provide for the policing of railroads.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

Mr. DERICKSON offered this morning, a resolution looking to a lowering of the tolls on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which, it is believed by him, will result in so large an addition to its business, as to make the change a profitable one. The committee may report a bill, but it is now getting so far along in the session that it is not apt to get through. Two or three heavy bills will block the way, and prevent anything else becoming a law.

THE REVENUE BILL

was discussed still further this morning, the question being on Mr. Austin's proposition to send the bill back to the Revenue Committee with instructions to so amend it as to provide that notes, etc., shall not be listed. Many speeches were made, but nothing was said which has not been said before, and nobody's opinion was changed, and there is still a majority against deductions. Several prominent Chicago merchants are writing to their representatives imploring them to have the bill so amended that they shall not be taxed to death, and driven out of the State. Their fears are not unreasonable, but it is yet unlikely that any bill will pass.

BURNT RECORDS.

The Senate this morning passed Jewett's bill for restoring records of courts when destroyed, and then plunged into the subject of

FEES AND SALARIES,

which will evidently occupy them for many days. It is rather apparent from the tenor of the discussion that the fees fixed in the bill are considered as too low, and will be decidedly advanced. The first point raised was in regard to fees for recording deeds, and of course Cook County figured in the debate, Mr. Jewett asserting that the present fees there were not too great, and Mr. Woodard declaring that they were immoderate, and should be reduced. The immediate result of the debate was the striking out of a provision, that no charge shall be made for recording that part of a deed which is not actually copied in writing. There are several Senators who have been County Clerks, and who are naturally opposed to any interference with the present scale of rates. Mr. Bangs, who is Chairman of the Fees and Salaries Committee, has also turned his back on his bill, and it is impossible to say what will be finally fixed upon.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

The House, in the afternoon, resumed the consideration of the Temperance bill, and after a long and not very interesting, though very noisy, discussion, it was put through the Committee of the Whole. The most serious fight was made on that provision of the bill which declares void any lease of property where liquor is sold, thereon contrary to the provisions of the act, several members doubting the constitutionality of its application to leases made prior to the passage of the law. Cases might arise in which exceeding injustice might be done to innocent parties. The bill was finally reported back to the House, after all amendments had been voted down, and will pass whenever a vote on it is reached.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10.

Met at 10 o'clock a. m. Absent—Laning.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Mr. KERR introduced a bill to authorize cities to establish and maintain public libraries and reading rooms. It provides for a tax of one mill for such purpose.

BURNT RECORDS.

The special order (fees and salaries), was suspended, on motion of Mr. Jewett, to take up Senate Bill 238, to provide for the restoration of court records which have been lost or destroyed—which was passed—yeas, 39; nays, none.

ROADS.

The special order was again suspended to allow Mr. Holcomb to introduce a bill relating to plank, gravel, or macadamized roads.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The special order was taken up.

Mr. BANGS said that during the holidays, in consultation with the people and clerks, he found great dissatisfaction regarding the bill under consideration. He was satisfied that the fees for counties of the first and second class were totally inadequate.

Mr. HUNTER was of the same opinion.

Mr. PIERCE moved to strike out so much of the bill as provided that the printed portion of any instrument presented for record should not be counted and charged for.

Mr. SENTER, supporting the amendment, said that no Recorder in the State could live upon the fees laid down in the bill. The indexing of deeds was more trouble than the recording itself, and for this nothing was to be paid.

Mr. WASHBURN supported the amendment. He said that the fees, as provided in the bill, would not in his county produce $100 per annum.

Mr. FULLER was of opinion that the hobby of economy might be ridden down until it became simply ridiculous. He wanted no legislation that would drive out printed records.

Mr. BUSH said that printed deeds, circulated by Recorders, were twice as long as they ought to be.

Mr. STREVELL wanted the bill recommitted, and a provision made for a regular fee for recording independent of the number of words, and all fees to be paid by the purchase of stamps.

Mr. JEWETT was of opinion that the fees provided for Cook County would not pay the expenses of the office, letting alone compensation. He stated in reply to a question from Mr. STREVELL, that the fees of Clerks in Cook County had never been too high. No State in the Union paid less court costs than Illinois. The stories of enormous compensation of Clerks of Cook County were gross exaggerations.

Mr. BANGS stated that he had reported the bill at the direction of the committee, but it had never met his approval. He was in favor of fixing specific sums for every kind of service, to be in full for services rendered.

Mr. WOODARD did not want the bill recommitted upon the information afforded by Mr. Jewett. He was satisfied that the popular impression of the citizens of Chicago, that the profits of the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court was immense, was correct. The present incumbent of that office went in poor, and now evidence would show that he had made investments of $40,000 per year. He touched upon the large contributions exacted for political purposes, and stated, in reply to a statement of Mr. Jewett that the average of the cost of recording deeds was 93 cents, that it was $1.50.

Mr. PIERCE'S amendment was adopted.

At 1 p. m. adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

Mr. KOERNER offered a bill to consolidate and amend the act concerning the inspection of grain, and also a bill to amend and consolidate all acts concerning the establishment of a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, the prevention of unjust discrimination and extortion, and the establishing a reasonable maximum of charges, etc.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions praying the passage of the Temperance law were presented.

CANAL.

Mr. DERRICKSON offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Canal and River Improvement Committee be and they are hereby authorized to consider the policy of a reduction of the toll rate on the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the right to fix a toll rate on the Illinois River, from the canal to the lock and dam at Henry, and they are requested to consult with the Canal Commissioners to that end, and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

CHICAGO BILL.

Mr. CAMPBELL moved to make his bill, to create a Board of Aldermen in Chicago, the special order for to-morrow.

The motion was lost.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. STEWART presented a bill to provide for the election of Assessors in cities and villages where no mode is provided by law.

Mr. HAINES presented a bill to prevent embezzlement by agents or bailors.

Mr. ROBERTS offered a bill to punish malfeasance in office.

SANGAMON RIVER.

Mr. BARNES offered a resolution, that the Committee on Canal and River Improvement be directed to examine into the propriety of improving the navigation of the Sangamon River, from its confluence with the Illinois to the mouth of Salt Creek, by cutting a new channel.

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The report of the Committee on Conference between the two Houses on a little miscellaneous appropriation bill was taken up and discussed, Mr. Goodell for, and Mr. Galloway against it.

The report was not concurred in, yeas 93, nays 47.

CANAL SCHEME.

Mr. HAINES offered the following:

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, that the Canal Commissioners be instructed to proceed to cause a survey and examination to be made of the country between the southern extremity of Lake Michigan and the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, with the view of determining the expediency of constructing a canal from said lake to some point on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, for the purpose of navigation as well as for the advantages of irrigation through the central and unwatered portion of the State.

REVENUE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Revenue bill.

Mr. BARNES spoke in favor of Mr. Austin's motion to recommit the bill to the Revenue Committee, with instructions so to amend the bill as to provide that more evidence of indebtedness shall not be listed for taxation at all.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to strike out that special paragraph of the instructions.

Mr. DANIELS did not believe that the people of the State would at present favor the exemption of notes and mortgages from taxation. He himself was in favor of deducting all indebtedness from whatever kind of property. He opposed referring the bill back until they had settled certain principles. Notes and bonds had been decided by the Supreme Court to be property, and they were taxable under the Constitution, and a bill exempting them would be vetoed by the Governor.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the reference.

Mr. ROESSLER was in favor of deductions.

The SPEAKER gave an instance, drawn from his own experience, of the effect of taxing banks, resulting in the injury of the former and also in the driving of capital from the State. He then called attention to the sixth section of the bill which attempted to tax all the moneys and credits of National Banks and not their shares. If the bill passed, they would get no taxes at all from those banks, since they could be taxed only on their shares as was provided by the law of 1867.

Mr. PHELPS wanted deductions from everything or nothing.

Messrs. SANFORD, FREW, and KING, of Cook, discussed the matter.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KING, of Cook, presented a petition of the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, praying that foreign insurance companies may be allowed to do business in Illinois on the same terms as companies in other States.

Mr. ROOT also presented a similar petition signed by leading citizens of Chicago.

Mr. GILLHAM moved to make the Senate bill increasing the jurisdiction of Justices the special order for Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

Mr. HAINES moved to discharge it from the Committee of the Whole.

Agreed to.

TEMPERANCE BILL.

The House resumed consideration of the Temperance bill in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BARR spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. MERRITT against it.

Mr. Massenberg's substitute for the first section of the bill was lost.

Mr. Koerner's amendment exempting wine and beer from the operation of the law was lost.

The first section was adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR offered a separate section providing that it shall be unlawful for every person to get drunk, and on conviction he shall be fined and imprisoned.

Mr. LEE moved a substitute so as to provide that any person drinking should be found guilty of misdemeanor and be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, and sent to the County Jail for not over one year.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to strike out the provision closing drug stores also, if liquor is sold in violation of the act. Lost.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM opposed Section 28, which allows persons injured to sue persons leasing premises on which the liquor was sold, and provides that the unlawful sale of liquors shall make void any lease of premises where sold. So far as the bill attempted to interfere with contracts it was void.

Mr. MASSENBERG offered a substitute for the section.

Messrs. WAITE and KOERNER opposed the sixth section.

Mr. MASSENBERG'S substitute was lost, and the section adopted.

Mr. SPRINGER offered an amendment to the eighth section, that the act should not apply to existing contracts, he believing that without such provision the law would be unconstitutional. The amendment was lost, and the section adopted.

The last section was read.

Mr. VOCKE offered an amendment that the act should not apply to the sale of wine, beer, and cider. Lost.

Mr. MORRISON, of Monroe, offered a section providing for submitting the bill to a vote of the people next November; and spoke in support of it. His community made their own wine and beer, and were sober and did not want the law forced on them.

Mr. BARR also favored submission.

Mr. MORRISON'S amendment was lost—ayes, 27, Noes, 75.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE offered a substitute, being a bill to prevent the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors, and imposing a fine of not less than fifty dollars to be paid to the public schools, and also of imprisonment.

The substitute was lost.

The reporting back of the bill with a recommendation that it pass was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—The Twenty-fifth session of the Wisconsin Legislature opened at noon to-day. Lieutenant Governor Pettel called the Senate to order with an appropriate speech, in which, after pledging his best endeavors to the discharge of the duties of his position, and asking their indulgence and charity, he very truly said:

We are about commencing one of the most important sessions of the Legislature in the history of our State, made so partly by the rapid development of the State, but principally by the voice of the people as expressed in the recent election, changing, to a great extent, the character of our Constitution, and making necessary a vast amount of legislation, which will require great care and study to fully carry out the wishes of the people.

On calling the roll all the Senators holding over, and all but one of the new ones, were found present, and the latter took the oath of office.

J. H. Waggoner, of the Richland County *Republican*, was elected Chief Clerk. W. D. Hoard, of the *Jefferson Union*, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms over ex-Senator James H. Earnest, Democrat.

Senator Jones, in a few eloquent words, said, within the last few months a portion of the State had been visited by a terrible conflagration, and the people throughout the country had responded to the calls for aid with great liberality, and he thought that the first act of the Legislature should be an acknowledgment, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that the thanks of the people of the State of Wisconsin are due to those of every name and race who, in the hour of greatest need of so many of our citizens, when the ruthless elements had swept away their homes and support, and left them destitute, with a pitiless winter approaching, sprang with unexampled generosity, to the rescue of those in need and, through their own sacrifices, saved them from the sufferings by which otherwise they must have been overwhelmed; and, while we hope no opportunity may ever arise in which we might prove our gratitude by like acts of kindness, yet we solemnly declare that the noble expression of generosity of which our people have been and still are the recipients will not be forgotten while our State shall exist.

The rules of the last session were adopted and the members of the Joint Committee to wait upon the Governor were appointed.

A recess was taken till 3 o'clock to await the organization of the Assembly, but at that hour the latter body having organized and adjourned till to-morrow, the Senate did likewise.

In the Assembly all but three members were present, and the oath of office was administered by Attorney General Barlow. Daniel Hall, Republican, of Watertown, was elected Speaker by a vote of 57 to 37 for F. W. Horn, of Ozaukee; Mr. Hall voting for Swain, and Horn for Maxon.

On taking the chair Mr. Hall made a very handsome speech, expressing his thanks for the honor, also his anxiety as to his ability to discharge the duties of the position, and especially to properly recognize merit in construction of committees, and closing as follows:

In all our deliberations, I trust that every question will stand upon its own merits; that in all our differences we shall preserve a profound respect for each other's opinions, and that the only strife that shall ever enter here will be of our emulation and generous rivalry to promote the public welfare.

The organization was completed by the election of E. W. Young, of Sauk, Chief Clerk, by a vote of 64 to 33 for H. D. Bath, of Columbus County, and S. S. Fifield, of Polk County, Sergeant-at-Arms by a vote of 58 to 30 for Patrick Walsh, of Milwaukee; those receiving the minority votes being the Democratic candidates.

The members then proceeded to draw seats, adopt the rules of the last session for the present, and appoint a joint committee to wait on the Governor, who will deliver his message at 2 p. m. to-morrow.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to make wild game the property of the persons on whose land it is found, and to prevent the killing of game on the property of another.

A resolution was offered favoring general amnesty.

In the House a resolution was offered deprecating Federal interference in State politics.

A bill was introduced to allow building and loan associations to increase their capital stock.

Bills were introduced to authorize the granting of injunctions to restrain persons from engaging in lottery business while suits are pending against them, and requiring the removal of thistles, grass, and weeds from roads, highways, streets, and in alleys; also to make husband and wife incompetent to testify for or against each other.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Jan. 10.—Des Moines and the balance of Iowa are wild with enthusiasm to-night over the nomination of Hon. W. B. Allison for United States Senator by the joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature. The whole number of votes cast was 120; necessary to a choice, 61. On the informal ballot Allison received 60, Harlan 36, and Wilson 22. On the first formal ballot Allison received 59, Harlan 42, and Wilson 20. Second ballot—Allison, 63; Harlan, 40. Immediately after the caucus, the many friends of Mr. Allison assembled at the Savery House, and, after repeated calls, Mr. Allison appeared and addressed the crowd.

Nothing of importance transpired in either house of the Legislature to-day.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—A bill was passed by both Houses, to-day, providing for the payment of the indebtedness of the city of New York falling due this month. It authorizes the raising of $6,500,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—A bill providing for the payment of certain bonds of the city of New York, falling due this month, passed both the Senate and House this morning.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly, providing for a convention, composed of three delegates from each Assembly District in New York city, elected by the people, to frame a new charter for that city.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The Massachusetts Senate to-day adopted an order requesting the Committee on Railways to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that passengers on railway cars shall be exempt from liability to pay fares until they are provided seats.

NEW YORK.

Tammany to Reorganize on a Reform Basis.

Additional Testimony Taken by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The opening rates for money to stockbrokers, this morning, were 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold; but, this afternoon, there was a sharp downward turn, and large amounts were lent as low as 4 per cent. The currency movement to this centre is getting more and more in favor of the city banks. The receipts thus far have been chiefly from the West, the movement being about three weeks earlier than last year. This early return of money to this centre will, to a certain extent, modify the effect of the policy of the Secretary in locking up so large an amount of currency in the Treasury vaults. The greatest part of these receipts are in National Bank notes, and there is danger that our banks in a short time will be overburdened with this class of currency. In the market for commercial paper the rates for prime indorsed remain at 9@12 per cent. The demand is good and the supply of paper small. The failure announced yesterday had comparatively little effect on the market.

GOLD

opened at 109 and declined to 108⅞. Considerable sales were made in connection with the recent negotiation of corporate bonds in Europe. The closing price was 108⅞. The rates for carrying were 7, 6, 5, and 3 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was demoralized, under the pressure of bills drawn against the recent negotiations of railroad and other bonds in Europe. Prime sixty-day sterling sold at 109 1-8, less 1-6, and good bills at 108⅞. Cable transfers sold at 109⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were lower in the morning, in sympathy with gold. The 5-20s, on which the five years option have matured, were also affected by the prospect of a favorable termination of the $600,000,000 negotiation, which would render them liable to be called. Later in the day governments were steady. Central Pacific bonds were in active demand to-day, and advanced, closing at 102 to 102⅜. Unions were also higher, and closed at 91 to 91⅜ for firsts; 80 to 80⅜ for land; 80⅜ for incomes, and 80⅜ to 80⅞ for stock.

GOLD DISBURSEMENTS.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out $65,000 in gold to-day of the 5-20s redeemed, making a total of $22,977,000 to date, and $400,000 on account of the January interest, making $19,350,000.

STOCKS

fluctuated considerably, the opening of the market being dull and the close strong. The dealings were limited, however, Erie and Union Pacific being the only features.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was in light demand, and the market was tamer for the low and medium grades. Family grades were quiet, but firm. The wheat market was very dull, and at the close prices were easier for most kinds. The demand was chiefly for export. Corn was less active and lower. The absence of freight soon checked business.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Congressional Retrenchment Committee continued its sessions at the hotel to-day. P. Bayson testified that the books seized by the Government officers, last February, were kept five months and then returned, without the charges being proved against him.

A letter from Mr. Cornell, Surveyor, was read, stating his inability to name the place of residence of Custom House employes.

Mr. Casserly demanded that these should be found.

Ezra B. Wheeler, importer, testified to the seizure of his books for illegal irregularities. His lawyer settled the difficulties by paying large sums, though he believed the amounts due him were small.

John D. Ferry, a clerk in the Custom House, said the charge of Captain Grant as to the connivance at Custom House officials at election frauds was false. He said he was promised promotion by Collector Murphy about a year ago.

John S. Beecher, importer, testified that goods were seized in the fall of 1865—a lot of sherry wine. We compromised by paying the Government $35,000. The charge was undervaluation of our invoices, which we know was not the case. The reason we compromised was because our business was stopped by the seizure of our books. We were never able to find out who made the complaint. The attorneys we employed were recommended to us by Custom House people. They told us we could settle for $60,000, but afterwards we got down to $35,000.

John D. McKenzie testified that the Government weighers did not do the weighing. He said the Custom House clerks were gratified for getting business facilitated. When a Grand Juror knew of a $120,000 fraud, the case was settled by the Custom officers for $30,000.

Horace B. Clark, of Brooklyn, testified to the seizure of the books of his firm by Clifford Thompson, who was discharged from the Internal Revenue service. The informer was Thompson's brother-in-law, Elliot, who was an employe in my store. I discharged him for embezzlement in 1869. Shortly after my brother was secretly informed that affairs would be compromised for $12,000. We refused and the case went to court. It cost $100,000 altogether, to defend myself. The result was in my favor. Leet & Stocking used to charge us 150 per cent for storage, more than the regular rate. Have been informed that these exorbitant rates were placed upon goods, because the Collector or Deputy Collector of this port was a partner of Leets, and to had get his share. Our merchandise was lost frequently while in charge of the Custom House. Knew of bottles being taken from spirit packages and sent to the Appraiser's Department. He wrote to Secretary Boutwell, who took no notice of it.

General Palmer testified that he had seen President Grant at Long Branch; that the President was anxious about the retention in office of one Corrigan, who got $3 a day as packer. Corrigan was retained to do Murphy's work in one of the city wards. Witness said he dismissed three important officials by order of Secretary Boutwell, because they did not vote the way Murphy wanted them to. General Alfred Pleasanton said he would be dismissed if they did not vote that way. Pleasanton and other officials had been instructed to vote that way. The man whom the witness discharged for malfeasance was reappointed by Murphy to an Inspectorship. Having heard charges made that he was unfriendly to the Administration, witness went to Washington to see the President. General Porter kept him from an audience some time. Saw the President, who said he need have no fears of removal. In three weeks after, witness was removed.

Senator Bayard, at this point, put an inquiry which brought out the fact that one Bliss, who was interested in one side of the Republican party, was behind the witness, and was handing written questions to Senator Howe, whereat Mr. Howe retorted tartly, when Senator Casserly contemned the intermeddling of Custom House officers. General Palmer further said that Custom House officers were employed to control the last two State Conventions.

Adjourned.

STOKES BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

The rumor that Stokes is already indicted is probably untrue, though it is understood that the case is under consideration by the Grand Jury.

TAMMANY.

The *Commercial* is informed that it is the intention to place the Tammany Society distinctly on a reform ground. A meeting will be held early in February to fill vacancies in the Sachems, it being understood that Hall, Sweeney, and others have pledged themselves to retire them.

DENIAL.

The officers of the Manhattan Bank positively deny that Oakey Hall ever had a cent deposited there.

FISK'S SUCCESSOR AS VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ERIE.

It is rumored that General McClellan will be the successor of Fisk as Vice President of the Erie Company.

TWEED.

A petition has been forwarded to the State Senate at Albany, setting forth that proofs are abundant that the election of Tweed was the result of fraud, and praying that his seat may be declared vacant. Evidences of fraud accompany the petition.

FISK'S FATHER INSANE.

The father of James Fisk has gone crazy from the assassination of his son.

A DENIAL.

There is no extraordinary activity at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as has been stated.

BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

The Brooklyn Supervisors commenced an investigation into the number of sinecure offices, yesterday, finding thirty-three officers attached to one court.

NOT YET INDICTED.

The Coroner says he will not bail Stokes. He is undecided what to do about presenting the case to the Grand Jury, until legally advised.

INDIANA.

South Bend Newspaper Item.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 10.—A few days since a dissolution of the proprietorship of the *Register* newspaper here was very quietly effected, the two junior proprietors going out, who, with two former employes of the *Register*, have formed a copartnership as the *Tribune* Printing Company of South Bend, with Alfred B. Miller as editor. Their prospectus, which is just out, promises a live Republican and local paper. Their publication will, it is expected, commence about the last of February.

Contemplated Movements of the Russian Prince.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—The Grand Duke and suite will leave here to-morrow noon *via* the North Missouri Railroad for Kansas City. Thence they will go to Fort Ellis, Kansas, where they will spend two or three days hunting buffalo. This change in the original programme has been caused by the recent fall of snow in the region more northward, also for the reason that by this route the best of the buffalo range can be penetrated by rail, and a long horseback or ambulance ride avoided. The special train that brought the party here has been brought across the river, and will convey them on their Western trip under orders specially for the occasion. On their return from Kansas, the Duke and suite will prepare for their departure South. For this trip the steamer Great Republic, the largest and most magnificent on the Western waters, has been chartered, and will be held in readiness to receive them, either here or at Cairo, according to the condition of the river. Their departure will take place either on the 27th or 28th inst.

FOREIGN.

Spain.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A Madrid special, of the 9th, states that General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant arrived there on the 7th. They were presented to King Amadeus by the American *Chargé d'Affaires*. The King is reported as saying that he was "pleased to see so famous a representative of the American army as General Sherman, and, that he always entertained a friendship and admiration for the American people. He desired the most cordial relations, as between neighbors whose interests can only lie in the preservation of peace. May they always exist between the United States and Spain." In the evening there was a banquet at the United States Legation, at which were present Malcamp, Minister of Marine; Topete, the Minister for the Colonies; De Blas, the Foreign Minister, and others. Toasts were drank and responded to: "The King;" "President Grant;" and "The Armies and Navies of the United States and Spain." The utmost cordiality and friendship marked the sentiments of the speakers of both countries. Admiral Topete said that he hoped the peace between the United States and Spain may never be disturbed. The Foreign Minister, De Blas, said that no difficulty is known here which cannot be settled through the representative of Spain at Washington.

The same special says that the excited feeling in Spain in regard to the United States has entirely calmed down, and in that city the war cloud is considered as having passed away.

The same special states that the announcement of the recall of Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, and of Captain General Valmaseda, from Havana, are premature, and have not the slightest official confirmation.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Arrangements have been made for the introduction of American cars on English railways.

The Captain of the ship Windsor Castle, which ran down a vessel in the Channel, and who was reported to have passed on without heeding the cries of the drowning mariners, has been acquitted of all blame.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—An immense demonstration was made in Dublin, to-night, by the supporters of home rule, in the form of a reception to Messrs. P. J. Smith, Isaac Bull, and other prominent advocates of the movement. A procession numbering thirty thousand persons, bearing many banners, and accompanied by many bands of music, marched through the principal streets, and finally halted at Daniel O'Connell's monument, where numbers of speeches were made. Mr. Bull, in the course of his speech, spoke of the many wrongs inflicted upon Ireland, and urged the raising of the oppressed nation from the dust. He was also very severe in his denunciations of the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A despatch from Dijon says that Cremer, who was summoned to trial for executing a supposed Prussian spy, having refused to appear, has been arrested and brought before the court, where his trial for murder is proceeding.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—In the National Assembly, the committee to which was referred the proposal that the Assembly return to Paris reported adversely. The report was received with great cheering by the Right, but the Left remained silent.

The rinderpest prevails in the Departments of Orne, Calvados, and Eure.

Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with France proves that the German Government wishes to restore the former friendly relations between the two nations.

Italy.

ROME, Jan. 10.—It is announced that the Pope will shortly send an ultimatum to the Roman Catholic Bishops who have not accepted the dogma of infallibility.

Earthquake.

QUEBEC, Jan. 10.—A heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 10 o'clock last night, lasting about five seconds. The citizens were considerably alarmed, and ran out of their houses. The congregation in the Methodist Church were much excited by the shock. No damage was done.

Shocks were also felt at Riviere du Loup, Grand Island, Metca and Three Rivers.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Troubles—The Wheyland Murder—Warmoth Orders the Arrest of Carter—Another Warmoth Proclamation—No Further Disturbances.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The morning papers publish the names of several citizens who witnessed the shooting of Wheyland yesterday, and who state that the shooting was done by a policeman. Early this morning a large number of Metropolitans, armed with Winchester rifles, took positions on Royal street, occupying almost the entire street from Canal to Custom House streets, preventing the assembling of Carterites at their usual place of meeting.

The statements in regard to the killing of Wheyland were contradictory. Captain McCame testified before the Coroner's jury, as the *Republican* states, that McCollough acknowledged that he had shot Wheyland in the discharge of his duties as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. The *Republican* says when the evidence closed, the jury, accompanied by Major New, one of Governor Warmoth's counsel, who had been present all through, adjourned to a room on Common street, where the verdict was agreed on as follows:

That Walter B. Wheyland came to his death at the hands of certain persons at present nameless.

This morning, Coroner Creagh promulgated another verdict in the same case, charging McCollough and the two McCormicks with the murder of Wheyland, and Geo. W. Carter with being accessory before the fact. The Governor says in consequence of this verdict he sent a policeman on Royal street to arrest Carter.

The *Times* says: "The most lawless and reprehensive of all acts yet done during the faction fight now progressing, was that which was done this morning in the occupation of Royal street with metropolitan police, armed with Remington rifles."

The *Bee* says: "The Federal Government would not only be justified in putting down the administration of Governor Warmoth, but it is its bounden duty to cause such a rule to cease as that which he has established in this State. If martial law is justifiable in any conjecture, it is surely so in a crisis like the present."

Governor Warmoth to-day issued another proclamation ordering the Carter faction to desist from further proceedings, and commanding the members to return to their seats in the General Assembly.

The *Picayune*, under the caption "Suspension of Business," in the course of its comments, says: "We are in the midst of our too short annual busy season, during which, if ever, our merchants must accomplish their year's work in order to meet the year's expenses; yet houses whose sales amount to millions in the very heart of the city are obliged to close their doors against a mob at midday. There is an incalculable loss suffered by our citizens in this manner."

The application of the Governor for an injunction from the Eighth District Court restraining the Carterites from further action came up this morning, but was postponed till Saturday.

There is no material change in the condition of affairs to-day. Business is dull, with very few ladies on Canal street. At 2 o'clock, the hour it is usually thronged, not twenty could be seen. There was no business in doors. The men generally were out.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—A shooting affair occurred on St. Charles street, this afternoon, in which two persons not implicated in the row were shot, one dangerously.

The *Picayune* opposes martial law. It says: "We hear with deep regret that some of our citizens are about to unite in a petition to the Federal authorities, that a military government and military rule may be substituted for the present State Executive and Government of Louisiana. They are provoked to this measure by wanton misrule, by systematic persecution, by tremendous extravagance, by multiform acts of oppression, by trading in offices, by sales of votes in the Legislature, by ruinous monopolies, by burdensome and ancient civic franchises trodden on, by systematic, deliberate, and persistent violation of the sacred right of suffrage, and by all the wicked mockery of free government, which we have suffered for the past four years. The provocation is very great, and we as fully sympathize in their sentiments as we share in the annoyances of which they complain; but we must warn them against the greater evil which they invoke, the antidote—believing it to be more violent than the poison, and more lasting in its damaging effects. We want no magistrates in uniforms; we would rather bear years of local misrule than years of military despotism."

The *Times*, under the caption "How the Legislature is Made Up," says: "Mr. Wheyland, member of that branch of the House which holds its session on Dryad street, and who was killed on Canal street last evening, affords an example of the shameful abuses of the election and registration laws by the constituted authorities. He was sent to the remote parish of Sabine, in this State, a few days before the registration of the members of the parish, as a registrar, and though a perfect stranger to the people of the parish, and it was proved beyond doubt that though nearly all the votes of the parish were given to Mr Smart, one of the oldest citizens of the parish, Wheyland was returned as the representative of Sabine, and all the influence of the Administration was employed successfully to keep him in his seat. It was in vain that Mr. Smart brought to this city and exhibited to the Legislature evidence in the form of affidavits of voters themselves, that at least four-fifths of them voted for Smart. Wheyland was of the same class as Carr and Dewees, and, because he favored the powers that be, he must be seated in the House, whether elected or not. At the time of his return we called attention to the outrage of admitting him as a member, but were laughed at for the impotency of our protest. Three-fourths of the members of the House, which Governor Warmoth claims to be the legal Legislature of Louisiana, owe their seats to the shameful interposition and despotic conduct of unscrupulous party politicians, who were sent to various parishes as registrars, with express or implied instructions to return themselves to the Legislature regardless of the vote of the people, in order to fill the Assembly with supporters and friends of the State Administration.

A committee from the Committee of Fifty-one called on Governor Warmoth and asked him to appoint a committee to meet a committee from the Carter faction for the purpose of settling all questions of difference. The Governor said he would hold no communication with Geo. W. Carter, whom he regarded as a fugitive from justice. The Governor stated that all absent members of the House would be gladly welcomed back.

PACIFIC COAST.

Desperate Fight Between an Officer and a Convict—Death of a Pioneer—Eastern-Bound Freight—Great Loss of Cattle—Flood in the Sacramento Valley—Warm Weather—Delayed Mails and Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The three weeks' storm has ceased at last.

The latest advices from the headwaters of the Kern River, where the fight between Charles Jones, the escaped convict from the Nevada State Prison, and Francis S. Armistadt, who was pursuing him, occurred, confirm all the particulars, which at the first were regarded as apochryphal. Jones was hit twelve times, and Armistadt nine times with a Henry rifle, at ten paces. Both died. The fight is considered the most desperate yet recorded.

James B. Large, a California pioneer, died at Brooklyn, Alameda County, yesterday.

The Central Pacific is now receiving all the eastern-bound freight that is offering.

A thousand cattle have perished by the floods.

In the Sacramento valley the storm continues, and the river is still rising. The weather is very warm.

Two hundred and seventy overland passengers, and mails from New York, December 28, arrived last night.

MICHIGAN.

Proclamation from Governor Baldwin, Announcing that Further Contributions in Aid of Sufferers by the Late Fires are Unnecessary.

DETROIT, Jan 10.—Governor Baldwin, of this State, has issued a proclamation, addressed to the people of the United States, in which he says he now takes pleasure in announcing that further contributions of money for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous fires in Michigan are unnecessary. The Governor tenders the hearty thanks of the whole people of Michigan to those whose earnest sympathy and liberal aid have so greatly alleviated the suffering of so many of our citizens.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The barometer will probably continue highest on Thursday, with pleasant weather, in the Southern and Gulf States, except in Florida, where northeast winds and rain may be experienced. The pressure will continue to fall northwest of the Ohio Valley, developing into an area of low barometer, with rain from Minnesota to Michigan. Southeast winds and cloudy weather will continue on the Lower Lakes.

The Late General Halleck.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—There will be a military funeral over the remains of Major General H. W. Halleck, who died here last evening, with the usual honors to the distinguished dead of the army, when the body will be placed in a vault in Cavehill Cemetery, till removed to Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $7.00; double extra, $7.30; treble, $7.75@8.00. Oats, 60c. Bran, $1.65@1.70. HAY—Quiet; prime, $30; choice, $34.00. PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand and firmer; mess, $14.25. Bacon dull at 7¼@7¾@9½c; hams, 15@15½c. Lard—Tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 10¼@10½c. GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, 5½@8½c; fair to fully fair, 10@10½c; prime, 10¾@11c. Molasses—Inferior, 20@25c; common, 28@30c; prime, 40@44c. Coffee unchanged. MONETARY—Sterling, 115½. Sight, ⅛ discount. Gold, 108¾. COTTON—Quiet; sales 3,000 bales good ordinary at 19½@19¾c; low middling, 20½c; middling, 20¾c. Receipts, 2,511 bales. Exports—To Liverpool, 6,913 bales; Havre, 4,212 bales; Antwerp, 2,307 bales; New York, 322 bales. Stocks, 195,596 bales. Very little doing; political turmoil restricts business. WHISKEY—92@$1.00.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 199 head; shipped, 40 head, by the Missouri Pacific Road; 34 by Hannibal Road. Prices run from $2.00 to $4.00.

Hogs—Received and at yards, 382 head; at packing houses, 325 head; shipped, 102 head, by Missouri Pacific Road; sales 102 head, averaging 231 lbs, at $3.90; 87 choice, averaging 330 lbs, $3.95; 88, averaging 251 lbs, $3.90. Slaughtered, [illegible] head. The number of fat hogs in this section is small. Prices to-day, $3.80 to $3.90. Receipts for the week ending to-night—Cattle, 885 head; shipments, 681; hogs, receipts at yards, 2,243; at packing house, 2,616; sales 2,760; shipped, 160; slaughtered, 3,416.

ASSASSINATION IN BALTIMORE.

Dr. Merryman Cole the Victim—A Second Nathan Case—What Was the Motive?

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 8.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening the denizens of that portion of North Exeter street which is embraced between the "bend" and Low street, in East Baltimore, were startled by the frantic shrieks of a woman calling for help. The cries proceeded from No. 86 Exeter street, and it was not long before the neighbors hurried to the scene of distress. The voice that summoned them was that of a terror-stricken daughter standing beside the mutilated body of her murdered father, Dr. Merryman Cole, an aged gentleman, well known in the eastern section of the city. He had received the fatal blows while sitting at his writing table, and had fallen with his head under it, his body stretched at full length, and his limbs composed as if for sleep, the attitude being easy and natural, and not suggestive of a death struggle. It seems almost impossible that a dying man could have assumed that position in his last agony, and the probability is that the murderer, after he had beaten out the old man's life, had, with singular thoughtfulness, arranged the body for the tomb.

About half-past 7 o'clock a colored woman who lived in one of Dr. Cole's houses went to his offices, No. 86 North Exeter street, where he was in the habit of remaining to receive his rents, for the purpose, as she states, of making a payment, and found him on the floor. She immediately went to his residence, No. 102, a few doors above, on the same street, and apprised his family of the fact. His daughter returned with the woman to the office, and on going to the prostrate form of her father discovered that he was dead. She fled from the room, and soon the residents of the vicinity were aroused by her piercing shrieks as she ran terror-stricken to her home, and it was some time before the persons attracted by her screams could learn the cause. Dr. H. P. P. Yeates and Dr. Wm. Broadbent, Jr. (both of whom reside in the vicinity), were among the first who entered the office, where a ghastly sight presented itself. The tall form of the unfortunate victim lay distended, face upwards, on the floor, the head and shoulders under a table against the front wall of the room, the head resting on a pile of papers and surrounded by a pool of blood. On examination by the physicians it was found that life was extinct, although the animal heat had not as yet left the body.

The authorities were summoned and Marshals Grey and Frey were soon upon the scene. Coroner Spicer was also notified, and, on his arrival, a *post mortem* examination was held, which disclosed the fact that there were some twelve or thirteen wounds upon the face, head, and neck of the murdered man, any one of four or five of which would have been sufficient to produce death. Over the left eye there was a wound about an inch and a half long, the blow which inflicted it also having fractured the skull. Behind the right ear was a fracture of the skull, as also at the back of the head. The upper jaw was broken by a blow just under the right eye, while on the right temple, before and behind the right ear, were severe contusions. The upper lip was cut as if by a knife or other sharp instrument, and the right ear cut entirely across. On the rear of the neck, on the left side, were several small cuts or stabs. The theory which presents itself most forcibly is that the horrible crime was perpetrated by two persons, one using a blunt instrument by which the fractures and contusions were inflicted, and the other a sharp weapon which inflicted the cuts.

Notwithstanding the number and severity of the wounds, it is a singular fact that there was no blood on any of the furniture or in any part of the room, except where the head lay under the table. The position of the furniture in the room was not disturbed, with the exception of the chair which he usually occupied when seated at his table, and there was no evidence of a struggle or of any resistance on the part of the victim. Upon moving the body, a package containing four dollars in currency and four one-dollar bills was found on the floor, where it had fallen, and a pair of silver spectacles. The watch of the deceased was in the fob-pocket of his pantaloons, and in a pocket of his coat was found a small woollen bag, or purse, containing twenty-four dollars. The only evidence of plunder which could be observed was the fact that his pantaloons were torn open in front, and the pocket on the left side had been pulled out and was empty. He was known to have been in the habit of carrying a pocket-book, in which, on Friday evening, he had about seventy dollars, and which has not been found.

So far as can be ascertained, the police authorities, although using all diligence to discover the perpetrator of the deed, have obtained no clue. A short time before the alarm was given a servant who lived in the family of Dr. Broadbent, adjoining Dr. Cole's office, was sent out on an errand, and when a short distance from the house heard a door shut, which she supposed to be Dr. B.'s, and on looking around she saw two men cross the street in front of Dr. Cole's office. It was too dark for her to give a description of the men, or to tell if they were white or colored, and it is supposed that these were the guilty parties. Two men who were suspected of having ill feelings against Dr. Cole, on account of some difficulty about the payment of the rent of one of his houses, were examined yesterday morning by the Marshal, but no evidence could be obtained to connect them with the affair.

The murder must have been premeditated, and the assassins must have gone to the doctor's office with murderous intent. There seems to be no merit in the theory that he might have had an altercation with one of his tenants, and that the fatal blows were the result. Dr. Parkman was killed by a blow from an angry debtor whom he persistently dunned, but the weapon was a piece of wood picked up in the heat of the altercation. The wounds on Dr. Cole's head show that they were made with a hatchet or some other deadly weapon which the villains brought with them and carried away with them.

THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

Their Preservation—One Hundred and Fifty Men at Work.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

There are, at present, about one hundred men engaged on the tunnels during the day, and about fifty at night. These men are at work under the supervision of J. T. Stevens, Esq., the engineer. The work was resumed on Tuesday last, and will be pushed, without interruption, through the winter. Few of our citizens have any idea of the vast amount of labor to be performed, nor indeed, of that which has been performed. Neither can it be described within the limits of a newspaper article. The tunnel is entered near the foot of the apron. On entering this tunnel, as we are pleased to call it, we were astonished at how far short our conceived ideas of the situation were from the facts. Here we have a cavern 230 feet long by 12 feet wide and 16 feet high. This is known as the new tunnel, and follows the course made by the break of July last. The work of lining in the branch is about completed, and may be briefly described as follows: Walls of timber and planks are erected in a manner that would seem to defy all weight to crush. These walls are placed at a distance of a few inches from the rock on either side of the tunnel, and in the space so formed pieces of stone are put and over them is poured what is called hydraulic cement. This forms a grout that is as hard as the rock itself, and should the wooden walls from any cause be disturbed this grouting would be a shield, to the walls of the tunnel. In other words it forms another lining. The bottom, when completed, will be of plank laid in cement, and firmly keyed by heavy timbers from above, so as to prevent them from being disturbed by any upward pressure. The main tunnel is being excavated to the same depth as the one just alluded to. Every loose piece of rock or other substance is being carefully removed. It is proposed to dig out and line the main tunnel to a point about one hundred feet below where it forms a junction with the branch. It is not deemed absolutely necessary that it be done so far as that, for a less distance will carry the work below the falls, and no harm need be apprehended below that point. Three hundred feet above the junction of the tunnels we come to a vast subterranean room of more than 100x60 feet. The main tunnel ranges in width from 30 to 60 feet, and is not less than 500 feet long. This long line of cavern is being thoroughly excavated, and it will be lined in the same manner as the branch tunnel. Let it be understood that the main tunnel runs up and down the river, while the branch leads off to the right, forming a letter Y. The water which drips into the tunnel is carried away by a flume about 700 feet long. The excavations are carried out on a portable railway, and in the same manner timber, plank, and cement are carried in. The rocky ceiling is supported (more as a matter of precaution than necessity) by timbers which will, at a proper time, give place to something more substantial. A bulkhead will be made at the head of the tunnel which will resist all pressure from above. The point is now well protected, and when the work is completed as contemplated the water will be under absolute control so far as this tunnel is concerned. There will be a gate at each end of the tunnel; through one the water will pass in, and through the other it will pass out.

The mineral springs are worthy of special mention. They come into the tunnel at different points, and it is ascertained that by no power can their flow be stopped. To meet this emergency an iron tube, two feet in diameter, will be so constructed as to carry away the water flowing from these springs. When the lining is completed, the walls constructed, and the tube put in place, the tunnel will be filled with water and kept so to prevent the timbers from rotting. The water can be drawn off at any time by closing the gate at the bulkhead and opening the gate at the lower end of the tunnel. At present it has the appearance of a two-story house, in either of which men are at work finishing it on. An engine is kept busy heating water with which to take frost out of sand and bricks. Gas fixtures extend from one end to the other, and everything that ingenuity can suggest has been done to expedite the labor. The four weeks that were lost were golden days; but Engineer Stevens expresses high hopes for the future, and if the good wishes of the people of two cities, and, indeed, of the people of the whole State, will do him any good, his work will be fully accomplished before spring.

Work on the rip-raps will be resumed this week, and will be pushed with the same energy that characterizes that on the tunnel.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Knights of Pythias.

A special communication of Board of Trade Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., will be held at their hall, 22 West Randolph-st., this Thursday evening, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of installation. Every member is earnestly requested to be present. By order of the W. C. JNO. G. BALDWIN, K. of R. & S.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

THOS. J. TURNER LODGE, No. [illegible], A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Thursday) evening at the Masonic Building, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Work on the Second Degree. Brethren are cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M. LISLE BURNAM, Sec.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of UNION PARK CHAPTER this (Thursday) evening, at their hall, [illegible] West Lake-st. Members and Visiting Companions are cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHARLES PERKINS, Secretary.

Masonic.

The regular convocation of CHICAGO COUNCIL of P. of J., will be held at the hall of Home Lodge, corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st., this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Business—Election of officers and a lecture by a prominent member of the Order. By order of the S. P. G. M. JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

Knights of Pythias.

A meeting of EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 3, K. of P., will be held in their hall on Friday, Jan. 12. Business—Installation of officers. By order of the W. C. ANDREW WALLACE, R. S.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

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Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

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North of Washington-st. and east of Dearborn, finished before July; broad front, though shallow, preferred.

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Bedding Material,

FEATHERS, MOSS, HUSKS, HAIR, Excelsior, Tickings, Bureka, Burlaps, etc. Highest price paid for FEATHERS.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago (Church of the Messiah) will be held in Bryant & Stratton's Hall, cor. [illegible], on Monday evening, Jan. 15, at 7 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business of the utmost importance to the Society. NELSON LUDINGTON, HENRY J. MACFARLAND, J. L. WARD, Trustees.

INSURANCE.

Knickerbocker Ins. Co.

Policy-holders who have made no proof of loss will learn something of interest to them by calling at 6 West Randolph-st. A. H. SIMONTON.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

Meeting of the Indignant Stockholders of "Judge" Fuller's Insurance Company.

Report of a Committee—The Company's Stock Represented at $150,000, and Its Losses $1,100,000.

The Chances of Getting Anything Out of the Institution Rather Slim.

There was a meeting of the policy-holders of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, last night, at No. 70 Lake street, to see what could be got, in a financial way, out of that defunct institution. About fifty persons, of all ages and of many nationalities, gathered at the place to talk over their wrongs. The speeches were in various dialects, but the sentiment of indignation was alike in all breasts.

The object of the meeting was to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous assembly, held at the same place, for the same purpose, last Friday night, to confer with Judge Fuller, the reputed owner of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, in regard to the condition of the corporation, and the manner in which it was likely to honor the claims against it. Mr. F. S. Balch acted as Chairman of the meeting last night, and Mr. Adolph Shoeninger as Secretary.

The Committee of Conference consisted of Mr. W. E. Patterson and Mr. Shoeninger.

Mr. Patterson presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: The committee appointed by you, to call upon the officers of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, beg leave to make the following report: Your Secretary, on Saturday last, left, personally, a note at the residence of Judge Fuller (the President), notifying him that your committee would be pleased to meet him and his Secretary, at the office of the said Knickerbocker Insurance Company, on Monday following, at 2 o'clock p. m. This note was responded to by the Secretary, H. H. Blake, and Judge Fuller's attorney, Mr. Grant, from whom we learned that the company had lost, in the fire, all its books, papers, records, and list of policy-holders; and that they could not say positively as to the amount of policies the company had issued, but supposed the amount to be about $1,100,000—a small amount of which was reinsured in Chicago home offices, and was worthless. The actual capital was $150,000, and that the same was invested in a mortgage on real estate, which, at the time of investment, was valued at $200,000. The present value is unknown. The mortgage has five years to run at 8 per cent. The adjusted claims thus far received by the company, the secretary says, are now between $4,000 and $5,000, and others and additional ones were being daily received. They were informed that 90 per cent of the original stock was issued to Judge Henry Fuller. The directors, as far as the Secretary could remember, were Henry Fuller, George Fuller, F. B. Walker, H. H. Blake, and a Mr. Seymour. He could not recollect any other. The company has only been one year in business. It had made no money, the premiums being only sufficient to pay current expenses. The attorney, Mr. Grant, also informed us that suits had been instituted for the purpose of throwing the company into bankruptcy, and gave us the names of the parties. It was thought best by your committee to confer with those parties, and see if a compromise could not be arranged by such parties and your committee, whereby the assets of the said Knickerbocker Insurance Company might be placed in the hands of a committee instead of a Receiver, so that the greatest amount of benefit might be realized by the policy-holders. A representation of your committee was despatched to confer with the said parties.

Mr. Patterson believed the amount of paid-up capital to be very small; how much the committee were not at that time prepared to say. The policy-holders had received very little attention, as Mr. Blake, the Secretary, was not able to stay at the office and work without consideration. He thought the policy-holders should unite to secure their rights. Mr. Comstock and others had determined to come in with the rest, and try to force the company to do justice to all.

Mr. Shoeninger spoke to the same purpose. The losses were stated by the Secretary to be $1,100,000, but he did not believe they were nearly that amount. The officers of the company didn't understand their business. From what he saw, he was convinced they were still receiving proofs of losses. The policies handed in while he was there were received in a manner which he thought suspicious. It was now time to go to work and find out particularly where the mortgaged property was, and how much it was worth, and who was liable for claims against the company. Mr. Blake said that he didn't know how many stockholders there were. Then he confessed to knowing that there were five. Mr. Blake also stated that Judge Fuller owned ninety out of the hundred shares of that company. Part of the mortgaged property was said to be on Wabash and Michigan avenues, and a part in Calumet. It was asked if Blake was a relative of Judge Fuller.

The Secretary of the meeting said that he believed he was a son-in-law. Mr. Blake told the committee that he worked, after the fire, for two weeks without compensation; then he had to seek other employment to support his family.

In reply it was stated that there was no legal representative of the company, and not even a live representative. Several anxious policy-holders had visited the shanty which was supposed to be the office, and found the shanty and nothing more.

Mr. A. Rorke stated that Judge Fuller had secured eminent counsel to defend his case in the courts. A demurrer had been filed, which had stayed proceedings for a time. Mr. Comstock had commenced proceedings in a United States Court to force the company into bankruptcy. The application was based on the ground that the company had shown preferences to some of its creditors. The persons named in the application were Sperry and Gault. Much more would be gained by forcing the company into bankruptcy than by allowing them to settle up their own affairs. The urgency of this case required that the matter should be at once looked after. The speaker didn't know where Judge Fuller obtained his charter. He didn't know whether it was an original charter, or an old one that he had bought. But Judge Fuller owned the company. It was not probable that he had paid up more than 25 per cent of his stock. He was a millionaire, and by watching him carefully they might possibly obtain 75 or 80 per cent of their claims against him. Mr. Blake had stated that all of the assets of the company was this mortgage, originally worth $200,000. A sworn statement of the company was on file at the Auditor's office, in which their assets were stated by themselves to be $625,000, and their losses $700,000. These things did not look quite right.

It was resolved to continue the old committee, directing them to confer with Judge Fuller, and empowering them to employ an attorney to manage their affairs and look after the general interests of policy-holders.

The following gentlemen were named to constitute said committee: W. W. Patterson, Adolph Shoeninger, F. S. Balch, and E. L. Brand.

Those who had not already done so, made a written statement of their claims against the company, over their own signatures.

The meeting adjourned until one week from next Saturday night.

AMUSEMENTS.

A SUCCESSFUL INAUGURATION.

In building a handsome theatre within the period of five weeks, Mr. Gardner has achieved a remarkable victory over the disadvantages of time and the elements, but his success is fully as marked and noteworthy in that he was able to give an inaugurating performance without the customary number of apologies for shortcomings. The auditorium of the new Academy of Music was densely crowded last night by as fine a looking gathering as is often seen at any place of amusement. The character of the audience afforded gratifying evidence of the fact that the better order of theatre patrons in Chicago have accepted the dedication of the Academy to their pleasure and enjoyment, and that there is no lack of appreciation of the determination on the part of the manager to render it the home of the drama in its highest order of excellence. Chicago has reason to congratulate herself upon the fact that out of the energy and enterprise of her own citizens has sprung a theatre strictly first-class in all respects. The auditorium lights up very handsomely, and, in the matters of ventilation and acoustic properties, Colonel Shipman, the architect, has left little to be desired. With so fine an audience, and so pretty a place to put them in, it was eminently fit that so excellent a company as the Wyndham troupe should assume the responsibility of the opening performance, and that they should select for that purpose Robertson's superb comedy of "Ours," which they give in a manner almost faultless throughout. The cast included Mr. Wyndham, in his fine personation of *Hugh Chalcote*, in which he has achieved the highest popularity; Mr. Giddens as *Sir Alexander*; Mr. Bruce as *Angus*; Mr. Ryan as *Sergeant Jones*; Mr. Allerton as the *Prince*; Miss Collette as *Lady Shendryn*; Miss Florence Cowell as *Blanche*, and Miss Fanny Burt as *Mary Netley*. This latter assignment was suddenly rendered necessary by the illness of Miss Sidney Cowell, who was cast for the part, and, through the courtesy of Mr. Langrishe, of the Globe, Miss Burt's services were secured. She acquitted herself very nicely throughout, and received no small share of the favors of the audience. The piece went on without a hitch, and was intensely enjoyed. In the matter of scenery and stage appointments the preparations had been complete, and nothing was wanting in these respects. The orchestra, under the familiar baton of Professor Biehl, is an exceedingly fine one, and, after a week or two of training, we count upon hearing some excellent music at the Academy. The genial face of Johnny Muir is seen in the box office, and his proverbial courtesy and urbanity will be among the pleasant features of the institution.

At the close of the second act, in response to loud calls, Mr. Gardner, the proprietor, made his appearance on the stage, after a neat little prefatory speech by Mr. Wyndham, and made his acknowledgments in well chosen terms, and a manner indicating that the knack of off-hand speaking is one of his prominent accomplishments. He paid the highest compliments to Colonel Shipman, Wallace Hume, and the other zealous workers whose hands had wrought this miracle of sudden growth, and gave assurance that the Academy of Music was dedicated to the patrons of elevated and legitimate amusement. Altogether, the inauguration passed off most satisfactorily to all, and the new enterprise received an extremely auspicious start in the world. "Ours" will be continued all the week.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Sidewalks for the Burnt District.

It is awful to contemplate the condition of the streets in the burnt district as soon as spring opens. There has been no pretence at street cleaning in these portions of the city since the fire, so that the accumulation of garbage from ordinary sources has proceeded without interruption, the rate of increase being even greater than before the fire, by reason of the droppings from the thousands of loads of *debris* which are constantly being hauled through the streets. At the present time, when the winter months are but half ended, both sides of the streets are lined with banks of frozen mud, affording a promise, which the spring "breaking up" will most certainly fulfil, of the conversion of our business thoroughfares into canals of mud, from one to two feet deep. Pedestrianism in the burnt district is even now fraught with much danger and needless boots, but the state of things, when sun and rain shall have thawed out and wetted up the now congealed mass of refuse, is difficult to conceive. There must be sidewalks constructed, at least on one side of the principal business streets. The situation admits of no other course. Everybody can see that the sidewalks must be built, and that before spring opens. It is in the power of the Board of Public Works to compel owners of property to replace their sidewalks. This power has not been exercised in the burnt district so far, but it is doubtful whether it can be much longer delayed. There is a strong feeling that it is unjust for the city to construct sidewalks in a few of the streets at the expense of tax-payers in general, while other streets in the burnt districts are left unprovided for, and the authorities are rapidly arriving at the conclusion that the construction of sidewalks, temporary or otherwise, as shall be elected, must ultimately devolve upon property-owners. Whatever the conclusion reached as to the manner of going about it, there can be no difference of opinion as to the chief fact in the case. The sidewalks must be built.

Atchison's Contribution.

Several weeks ago the papers and citizens of Atchison, Kan., became wroth over the report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. In that report mention was made of various sums of money received from different places in Kansas, but nothing was set down to the credit of Atchison, wherefore came the disgust that pervaded the citizens of the city and the letters that were published in the papers. One complainant in the *Champion* demanded an investigation, and soon afterward letters came to Chicago, and a shade of suspicion rested on the Relief Society. About this time, an explanation of the matter appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and the attention of Atchison was turned toward their own city for an explanation, and on Jan. 5 the *Champion* furnishes the needful facts. It seems, from the editorial containing the explanation, that this fund was promptly collected, and, in all cases, the object represented was "the relief of sufferers by fire in Chicago." About this time it seems there was a fire or fires somewhere on the frontiers of Kansas, and the committee having the funds in charge "*quietly* and efficiently" began to use the funds for the assistance of the persons who seemed to need them in their own State.

Neither the Relief and Aid Society, nor the people of the city, have anything further to complain of in the premises than that they were charged somewhat unjustly with receiving and refusing to acknowledge funds. Nobody complains of the action of people of Atchison in doing what they choose with their own money, but it is due to the Relief and Aid Society that the facts should be published in order to relieve them of suspicion in the matter.

Announcements.

The Ætna Base Ball Club will hold a meeting this evening, at No. 29 West Randolph street. All members are cordially invited to be present.

—D. L. Moody will lecture, this evening, at Tabernacle Church, corner Morgan and West Indiana streets. Subject, "Saul." Singing by P. P. Bliss. Seats free.

—German scholars will not forget that the classes of the Young Men's Christian Union meet to-night at their rooms, No. 812 Wabash avenue. Tuition free to members of the Union.

—A very interesting meeting is now in progress at the Indiana Avenue Christian Church, a number of persons having already united. Preaching every evening by the pastor, Rev. O. A. Burgess. Seats are free, and the public are cordially invited.

—Robert Grant, of Canada, will preach in the North Side Tabernacle, on the corner of North Wells and Ontario streets, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Professor Sankey will have charge of the singing.

—A convention of the French Mutual Benefit Societies of the United States will be held in this city, next week, with a view to establish a national organization. This convention, which was to have been held here on the 26th of last October, was forcibly postponed on account of the fire. Although the middle of winter is unpropitious for a large attendance of delegates, it is, nevertheless, expected that the different sections of the country will be represented. The session will commence on Thursday, the 18th inst., in the hall located at 54 West Lake street.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	22° F.			To 2 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	27	29.44	S. g.	
2:00 p. m.	37	29.35	S. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	36	29.33	S. W. g.	inch.

Miscellaneous.

Dr. Ben C. Miller is the most popular young physician in Chicago. See proceedings of the County Commissioners.

—An enterprising young man located himself in business at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, where he vaccinated people at the rate of 10 cents a head.

—Mr. James Swallow was thrown from his horse on Tuesday afternoon, and, his foot catching in the stirrup, he was dragged some distance, and sustained severe injuries.

—A gas meter in the dry goods store, No. 84 Archer avenue, exploded yesterday afternoon, and did about $60 damage to the building, and $10 to the stock.

—A mason named Ole Lincky, who lives at No. 21 Hubbard street, while at work yesterday, in the basement of a building erecting in the burnt district, was struck on the head with a brick falling from an adjacent wall and severely cut.

—Nine carpenters who refused to cease work on a frame building erecting within the West Side fire limits, were arrested, yesterday, and locked up to await a hearing at the Police Court, this morning.

—Mary Siet, the little girl that was so badly injured on Tuesday afternoon, by her clothes catching fire at No. 145 Rebecca street, died in the evening. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—The Superintendent of Police has, in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Police, appointed six detectives—Dixon, Ellis, Simons, Simmons, Elliott, and Schaack—at the present headquarters staff. The precinct detectives, Dargan, Chapin, and Gallagher, will hereafter travel beat, the same as any other patrolman.

—The alarm from Box No. 256 at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the roof of the frame building on the northwest corner of Kinzie and Halsted streets, occupied by B. F. Russell & Co., as a car wheel manufactory. Loss about $200; insured for $1,000 in the Republic. Cause—a defective chimney.

OIL FIRE AND EXPLOSION.

Destruction of an Oil Train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—One Man Killed, and Several Wounded.

From the Titusville (Pa.) Courier, Jan. 8.

A sad and fatal accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on Saturday, by which one man lost his life and several others were seriously burned. The accident was occasioned by the destruction of an oil train by fire. The scene of the catastrophe was at the lower siding at Foster station, some sixteen or seventeen miles below Oil City. This siding is about half a mile below the station, at the point where the firm of Prentice, Angell & Co. ship the crude oil produced on the Mount Hope territory. This firm had just loaded and guaged six cars of oil and turned them over to the railroad company. The cars were four cylinder tanks and two tub tanks, but all were of iron. At about half-past 11 in the morning, the mixed passenger train went by on its way down the river. At this point the space between the siding and the main track is very narrow, and in passing the locomotive dropped a spark of coal which communicated fire to a small quantity of oil spilt upon the ground, and this soon spread to other oil which, in loading, had been scattered on the outside of the tanks and platforms of the cars. Thus under way the fire spread rapidly over the entire length of the train, igniting the woodwork of each car, and producing an intense heat. This soon had the effect of setting one tank after another to bursting, throwing the iron and burning oil in all directions, and endangering the life of all within the reach of the burning oil and the falling fragments of the demolished cars. The scene at this time is described to us as grand in the extreme. As soon as it became evident the fire could not be prevented, a telegram was sent down the road to stop the express from below, which was momentarily expected. The order reached the conductor of the express at Scrubgrass. The order was to the effect to come on up to Brandon's Ferry, two miles below the scene of the conflagration, and wait there until the fire had burned out. He did so; but when he got there his own curiosity, and that of the other employes on the train, prompted him to detach his engine and run up to a point near the fire. On the locomotive were himself, the conductor, brakesmen, fireman, and two or three passengers. Leaving the locomotive some distance below the burning train, this party, together with several others from the neighborhood who had joined them, the entire party numbering about fifteen, walked up the track to within about ten rods of the fire, when they halted. This was about half-past 1, and the train had been on fire for nearly two hours, and all the cars had exploded but the eighth. They were speculating as to the probability of the explosion of the remaining tank, the fact having been ascertained that this tank had sprung a leak, which fact it was supposed would save it from explosion. While the party were speculating upon this fact, the engineer of the express train had walked ahead of his companions some distance. His companions called to him, and warned him of the danger he was incurring. He heard them, and turned to return, when the tank exploded at the end farthest from the party on the track, and the entire iron cylinder of the tank was shot like an arrow directly toward them. All but the engineer saw it coming—saw the air filled with burning oil, and flying iron, and saved themselves by jumping from the track and taking refuge close to the steep bank. When the shock was over, and the smoke and flames had cleared away, they found all their number alive, though several were seriously burned, but the engineer. His body they found up the track some fifty or sixty feet, crushed almost to a jelly. It appeared that he had been struck fairly by the flying tank, and carried that distance, the weight of the iron and the force of the blow having crushed almost all semblance of humanity out of his body. His death must have been instantaneous. His name was Thomas Bennett, aged 25 years, and his residence Allegheny City, where he leaves a mother and sisters who were dependent upon him for support. The other persons injured were David Kerr, conductor of the express, Frank Hapey, baggageman, both of Pittsburgh, quite seriously; Thomas Conners, of Sandy Creek, and W. J. Brundred, of Oil City, agent of the Empire Line, not so seriously. Six or seven others of the party were more or less burnt by the flying oil, and otherwise demoralized by the force of the concussion; but none of them to such an extent as to require medical aid. Some idea may be formed of the force with which the part of the tank which crushed the life out of the unfortunate Bennett was propelled through the air, may be gathered from the fact that after it left the line of the railroad track it encountered and cut down two trees—one twelve and the other six inches in diameter.

Besides the destruction of the oil train, three wooden storage tanks belonging to the Philadelphia and Boston Oil Company, containing about a hundred barrels of oil, also caught fire and were destroyed. The three-thousand iron tank, belonging to Prentice, Angell & Co., from which the cars burnt had just been filled, and containing about eighteen hundred barrels, was saved, but it made a narrow escape.

THE SCHOOL-MASTER NEEDED.

Interesting Facts from the Census Returns of Illiteracy—Influence of Ignorance on the Revenue.

Washington (Jan. 7) Despatch to the New York Times.

The United States Commissioner of Education, General John Eaton, Jr., in his annual report, has prepared from advanced sheets of the census, a variety of statistics of illiteracy. A table giving the nativity of illiteracy in the United States in 1870 shows that there is an aggregate of 777,864 foreign illiterates, of whom 665,985 are in the Northern States; 39,496 in the Pacific States and Territories, and 72,383 in the Southern States; that there is an aggregate of 4,882,210 native illiterates, of whom 600,117 are in the Northern States, 34,504 in the Pacific States and Territories, and 4,117,589 illiterates in the Southern States, making a grand total of 5,660,074 illiterates in the entire country. A second table shows that of every 10,000 inhabitants in the whole Union there are 8,711 whites, 1,266 colored, 16 Chinese, and 7 Indians; the colored race being in excess only in the States of Louisiana, 3,145; South Carolina, 126,147, and Mississippi, 61,305. A table showing the illiteracy of the white race and colored race gives a total of 2,879,543 of the former, and 2,763,991 of the latter. The illiteracy of the Northern States, including all persons over ten years old and over, is thus compared:

Maine	19,052	Indiana	127,124
New Hampshire	9,926	Wisconsin	55,441
Vermont	17,706	Illinois	133,584
Massachusetts	97,742	Minnesota	24,413
Rhode Island	21,921	Iowa	45,671
Connecticut	29,616	Nebraska	4,861
New York	241,152	Kansas	24,550
New Jersey	54,687	California	31,716
Pennsylvania	222,356	Oregon	4,427
Ohio	173,172	Nevada	877
Michigan	63,177		

In the Southern States the illiteracy of the whites and colored is thus shown:

	White.	Colored.
Delaware	11,280	11,890
Maryland	46,972	88,766
District of Columbia	4,876	23,843
Virginia	123,536	322,236
West Virginia	71,493	9,997
Kentucky	201,077	131,050
North Carolina	191,961	203,032
Tennessee	178,727	185,941
South Carolina	55,167	255,184
Georgia	124,335	343,641
Alabama	92,059	250,898
Florida	18,804	52,894
Mississippi	48,028	264,723
Missouri	161,763	60,622
Arkansas	64,095	69,222
Louisiana	50,749	224,993
Texas	70,895	150,617
Total	1,516,339	2,671,396

The illiteracy of the sexes is compared as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Maine	9,644	9,408
New Hampshire	4,581	5,345
Vermont	9,283	8,417
Massachusetts	37,075	60,649
Rhode Island	8,631	13,290
Connecticut	12,374	17,214
New York	96,977	144,175
New Jersey	23,409	31,274
Pennsylvania	82,457	139,894
Ohio	75,248	97,901
Michigan	26,598	24,706
Indiana	53,313	73,702
Wisconsin	25,660	29,539
Illinois	59,494	74,079
Minnesota	11,334	12,809
Iowa	20,965	24,704
Nebraska	2,594	2,271
Kansas	12,391	11,349
California	15,155	11,919
Oregon	1,373	1,628
Nevada	517	157
Delaware	10,975	12,137
Maryland	61,960	73,541
District of Columbia	12,415	17,301
Virginia	211,918	234,406
West Virginia	36,584	44,906
Kentucky	157,289	174,838
North Carolina	195,692	201,301
Tennessee	163,195	201,473
South Carolina	137,246	153,085
Georgia	220,053	248,323
Alabama	181,309	201,648
Florida	34,666	37,132
Mississippi	150,964	161,767
Missouri	105,765	116,630
Arkansas	63,194	70,123
Louisiana	133,351	142,391
Texas	110,448	111,064
Total	2,608,347	3,034,637

The aggregate adult illiteracy of both sexes is 2,637,422, of whom 2,489,591 are in the Southern States. The aggregate of minor illiterates (between ten and twenty-one years is 2,006,112, of whom 4,698,144 are in the Southern States, North Carolina having the largest number—222,159. Of the Northern States of minor illiterates, Ohio has the largest number—47,654.

The illiteracy of the white adults, or those qualified to vote, is thus divided among the States:

Maine	6,516	Oregon	1,085
New Hampshire	3,361	Nevada	474
Vermont	6,867	Delaware	3,166
Massachusetts	30,920	Maryland	13,344
Rhode Island	6,922	Dist. of Columbia	1,214
Connecticut	8,900	Virginia	27,646
New York	73,201	West Virginia	15,181
New Jersey	14,115	Kentucky	43,826
Pennsylvania	61,350	North Carolina	27,507
Ohio	27,439	Tennessee	37,713
Michigan	17,543	South Carolina	12,490
Indiana	26,331	Georgia	21,890
Wisconsin	17,637	Alabama	27,429
Illinois	40,801	Florida	3,875
Minnesota	8,034	Mississippi	9,357
Iowa	14,782	Missouri	34,780
Nebraska	956	Arkansas	13,610
Kansas	5,694	Louisiana	12,048
California	12,362	Texas	17,505
Total			748,402

A table of ratios of illiteracy is given, showing that in proportion to the total population of the grand divisions, Northern, Pacific, and Southern, the total illiteracy of the Northern is about one-half of that of the Pacific, and less than one-fifth of that of the Southern; that the native illiteracy of the Northern division is less than one-tenth of that of the Southern; that the white illiteracy of the Northern is less than one-half of that of the Southern; that the colored illiteracy of the Northern is about one-forty-eighth part of that in the Southern; and that in the Southern division, the adult male illiteracy is nearly four and one-half times, and the total minor illiteracy more than ten times as great as that in the Northern division.

An investigation in regard to the relation of postal and revenue receipts, and number of patents issued, presents the following facts:

The number of patents issued to the inhabitants of Arkansas was one to every 37,267 persons, while in Connecticut there was one patent issued to every 968 persons. In Arkansas there are sixteen adults unable to write to every 100 inhabitants; in Connecticut there are four adults unable to write to every 100 inhabitants. In Arkansas the receipts of internal revenue are twenty-six cents and nine mills *per capita*; in Connecticut the receipts are $2.54 cents *per capita*. In Arkansas there resulted during the last year to the Post Office Department a loss of over forty-nine cents for each inhabitant in the State, a loss in amount almost double the internal revenue receipts from the State. In Connecticut there accrued a net profit to the Post-office Department of twenty-six cents *per capita*. In Florida there are twenty-three adults unable to write to every one hundred inhabitants. In that State one patent was issued to every 82,291 inhabitants, or only six for the entire State. The internal revenue collected amounted to sixty-four cents *per capita* (of the entire population). From that State the Post-office Department suffered a loss of ninety-two cents per capita. Contrast this with California, where the number of patents issued was one to every 2,422 inhabitants, and the amount of internal revenue collected was $6.48 per capita! There was a loss to the Post Office of $1.50 *per capita* but this deficit is accounted for in part by the long lines of transportation, to the cost of which the thinly-settled intervening sections do not greatly contribute. But in California there are only four adults unable to write to every one hundred of the inhabitants. In Tennessee twelve adults are unable to read and write to every one hundred of the inhabitants, and the State pays internal revenue at the rate of sixty-nine cents *per capita*, while Ohio, in which there are four illiterate adults to every one hundred inhabitants, pays $5.68 internal revenue per capita. In Massachusetts, where there are three adults illiterate persons out of every one hundred inhabitants, the excess of Post Office receipts above expenditures was over $[illegible].

The Commissioner discusses at considerable length the leading educational questions now before the people. An appendix, occupying over 600 pages, is given, containing a statement of educational progress in the several States and the European countries; twenty-six tables of educational statistics, collected by the office, occupying 130 pages; also original papers on various topics of interest. Among these is one by Judge Nolan, on the Press as an educator, and full of statistics of general interest. Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., has an original article upon insanity in its relations to education, with matters of vital importance to parents and educators. Prof. Gilman, of Yale, gives a report on the National Schools of Science. There are also articles on Kindergarten, Education for Women, Education of Workmen, etc.

PERSONAL.

Thomas Neill, of San Francisco, in the excitement of a spiritualistic seance held about five years ago, made a will bequeathing to the Society of Spiritualists the sum of $5,000. Mr. Neill lived long enough to change his mind, but, unfortunately for his legal heirs, he never set about remodelling the will until he was on his death bed, which proved too late.

—Sexton Brown, of Grace Church, New York, has suffered another interview. "He says there are not over a thousand people within the charmed circle of New York society. The rotund sexton is a character in his way. He used to be potent, for to be ignored or endorsed by Brown declared one's social status. But he has at last retired, having grown old, and fat, and full of reminiscences. He no longer throws the slipper after the aristocratic newly-wedded, nor is his stentorian voice heard calling carriages after party, or wedding, or ball, for he sits at home in his own corn and feed store, taking snuff, like Herr Grosse, from a huge tea-caddy, and thinking over the time when nobility paused to say in his ear: 'We have nothing like you in England, sir; nothing to equal you, Mr. Brown.'"

—William H. Willard, Deputy Collector at New Haven during Lincoln's administration, died in that city on Thursday last.

—Captain John C. Brain, the noted Confederate naval commander, in response to a request by S. B. Buckner, Humphrey Marshall, and others, lectured in Louisville, on Tuesday evening, on the chief events of his career.

—Winslow T. Barker, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Dubuque District, died in Dubuque on Sunday night. Judge Barker was a native of Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was 42 years of age at the time of his death. He settled in Dubuque in 1854, and was a practising lawyer up to 1869, when he was elected to the bench.

—John H. Tahsman, an old resident of Quincy, Ill., died on Tuesday morning, in his 67th year.

—The Galena *Gazette* announces the marriage of Joseph Taylor and Maria Millinder, saying: "In the veins of both these parties is a fraction of African blood. The bridegroom, "Jo" Taylor, as he is generally known, learned the printer's trade in the office of the Alton *Observer*, of which the ill-fated Elijah P. Lovejoy was proprietor. He was working in the office at the time of Lovejoy's assassination, and had witnessed all the events which have passed into history in connection with Lovejoy's martyrdom to the liberty of the press. He afterward worked in the office of the *Gazette* for the period of fifteen years, and was since foreman in the office of Pomeroy's LaCrosse *Democrat*. Pomeroy says he never had a more reliable man in his office."

—The Alton *Telegraph* tells the following:

When the Grand Duke Alexis passed Godfrey, on Friday evening last, on his trip from Chicago to St. Louis, the young ladies of Monticello Seminary assembled on the platform. The General Superintendent, J. C. McMullin, very kindly stopped the train five minutes. The Grand Duke stepped out upon the car platform and bowed his appreciation very gracefully. Admiral Possiet addressed the ladies, saying that the Duke regretted that he could not see the faces of the ladies better; but returned his thanks for their kind reception. The young ladies waved their handkerchiefs in welcome, and sang in full chorus "My Country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty." The Duke smiled his thanks and adieux. The next morning he sent the following note to Miss H. N. Haskell, the Principal:

"Touched by the attention and delighted with the beautiful singing of the young ladies of your establishment, I beg to express my hearty thanks.

"ALEXIS."

This note is in the handwriting of the Duke, and will be preserved in the Seminary cabinet.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Strehl's prescription store, 50 West Madison street, corner of Clinton.

The increasing favor among housekeepers everywhere for Dr. Price's Special Flavoring is the best proof of their real merit. If you wish to know what true Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., are, get Dr. Price's.

MARRIED.

MEACHAM—OTIS—January 7, at Grace Church, by Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., O. S. Meacham, of New York City, and Carrie A., daughter of Hon. L. B. Otis.

POULTNEY—POST—In this city, Jan. 1, 1872, by Rev. H. M. Parkhurst, Mr. Wm. H. Poultney and Miss Mattie H. Post, all of Chicago. No cards.

CHANDLER—MOSELY—On the evening of January 9, at the residence of J. M. MacConine, Princeton, Ills., by the Rev. J. Milligan, Mr. E. B. Chandler, of Chicago, and Miss Emily C. Mosely, of Princeton.

HOWARD—HAINES—In this city, Jan. 10, by Rev. I. H. Reid, C. D. Howard, of Milwaukee, and Miss Hattie A. Haines, of Hallowell, Maine.

DIED.

KELLOGG—At his residence, No. 70 Twenty-fourth st., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, Charles C. Kellogg, Secretary of the Barnum & Richardson Manufacturing Company, aged 38 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUFMEYER—Monday, January 8, J. William Hufmeyer, of Niles, Cook County, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed; aged 31 years 1 month and 20 days.

Funeral from his brother's residence, John Hufmeyer, corner Diversey avenue and Green avenue, Lake View, at 2 p. m., Thursday, January 11, 1872. Friends are invited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

45 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—WANTED, TWO gentlemen to board.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. Also, day board for two.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE FRONT room, nicely furnished, for two gents; breakfast and tea; $5 50 per week, without fuel.

751 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD FOR one or two gentlemen with nice new front rooms, $6 per week; first-class board.

1029 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, cheap as possible, for the accommodations and locations.

1052 MICHIGAN-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, seeking board in a private family where they can enjoy home comforts, good table and nice large room, may apply as above. Barn to rent.

1053 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, with board, to gent and wife. Westside, private family; terms, $25 per week. Will also board a young lady. Address K 31, Tribune office.

AT HINSDALE, ON THE C., B. & Q. ROAD, two gentlemen and their wives can find board, with pleasant rooms. For information address C 79, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st., $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD board, house new, newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day boarders wanted.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE with two small children. Address, stating terms and location, which must be good, N L B, care of Barlow, Page & Co., 134 South Clark-st.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD in private family for gentleman and wife. Address with particulars, OFFICE, 97 South Clinton-st.

BOARDING—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-st., a couple without family will rent a desirable room on second floor. References required. Address PIERRE, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family, in the vicinity of Honore and Madison-sts. References if required. T L, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM BY A LADY employed during the day; private family preferred. Address, with terms, A 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and daughter 9 years old, a furnished parlor and sleeping room, or alcove room with board, on the South Side east of State-st., and north of Thirty-first-st., or on West Washington-st., in a private family or where there are few boarders. References given and required. Address 29, SHERMAN HOUSE.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE in a good location; rent to be paid in board, with or without other boarders. Call, or address PLATE GLASS, 134 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR BASEMENT suitable for a laundry. Address, stating rent and location, J. & J. 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, a well-furnished house on West Side. Address, with locality and rent, B B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL ROOM WITH steam power; state terms and size of room. Address X 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF 7 or 10 rooms; within 1½ miles of burnt district; lot must be full sized. Apply to F. EVANS, 130 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WOULD LIKE TO lease a store for a term of years on West Madison st. between Halsted-st. and Central-av., suitable for dry goods, or would buy out dry goods store. Address, with full particulars, DRY GOODS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, BY A single gentleman, a room, with or without board, on Wabash or Michigan avs. Address, for two days, HARRY, P. O. Box 96.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BY A gentleman, an unfurnished parlor, except carpet, to serve as sleeping room. Address R B J, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR small printing office, South Side. Address, giving location and terms, PUBLISHER, Box 60, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, two unfurnished or partly furnished rooms in a house with all modern conveniences, east of State and north of Twenty-fifth-st. Address E T, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS, responsible, widow lady, a furnished house on South Side; will board owner in part payment of rent, with the privilege of taking a few other select boarders. Apply to CHARLES C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, three plainly furnished rooms west of Loomis-st., and between Madison and Van Buren. Address J B, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, MINES IN COLORADO and farms in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, in exchange for Chicago property. Address U 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 8 ROOMS, with modern improvements, with lot, in vicinity of Lincoln Park School or Theological Seminary on Fullerton-av., worth from $5,000 to $8,000. Address, giving location, &c., X 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT A COMFORTABLE house with 10 or 12 rooms, east of State, between Twentieth and Thirtieth-sts. Address FRENCH, 303 Grove-st., giving description of place, location, and price.

WANTED—A LOT AT A FAIR PRICE, NEAR Mitchell and Polk-sts.; ½ cash will be paid down. R. KENNEDY & CO., 132 West Madison-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN THE BURNT district. We have cash customers and a number of inquiries for lots on North Side. CULVER & HOVEY, 119 West Washington-st.

WANTED—COTTAGES AND LOTS IN WEST and South Divisions. We have ready customers at fair prices, if the terms are easy. R. KENNEDY & CO., 132 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE GIRL THAT LEFT HER trunk in charge of a man the morning of the fire on Lake-st., near Wells, will please call at 129 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—FRANK KEYS, INS. AGENT, send address to J. W. FORD, 191 South LaSalle-st.

PERSONAL—IF MICHAEL KELLY, NATIVE of B Baghley, Ireland, afterward of Lancashire, England, and who resided in Chicago in 1863, will apply to the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage. JAMES WARRACK, British Vice Consul, 43 Canal-st., Chicago.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMPANY is not closed. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODREAF, General Agents, 78 South Halsted-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—44 FEET ON SOUTH CANAL-ST. H. WHIPPLE, Room 6, 75 Canal-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, 72 FEET ON South Jefferson-st. H. WHIPPLE, Room 6, 75 Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Madison-st., 53x110 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x178 feet.
Michigan-av., adjoining Michigan-av. Hotel, 32x122 feet.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., east front, 25x170 feet.
State-st., north of Fourteenth-st., east front, 23x100 feet.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO-STORY HOUSE ON West Madison-st., near Elizabeth; two-story house and store on West Lake-st., a bargain; house, store front, North Desplaines-st., 50 feet from Lake; ground lease paid 1½ years, $2,000; also 4 houses on West Side leased lots, two of them to be moved off. CULVER & HOVEY, 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY, SOUTH of city limits; several excellent bargains. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN BURNT DISTRICT; also several valuable long leases. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—NORTH OF THIRTY-fifth-st., east front 50x125 feet; two fine lots, and only $75 per foot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—MARSHFIELD-AV.—TWO-STORY frame house, and lot 25x100; only $4,000. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—NEAR THIRTY-second-st., east front, 50x125 feet, only $130 per foot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN—two lots, each 24x125 feet, at a sacrifice. Offer wanted for same, as this must be sold at once.
Warren-av., No. 224, two-story house; has gas and water; lot 25x125 feet; price, $6,000.
Park-av., No. 291, two-story and basement brick house, with all improvements, and barn; price, $8,500. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT DWELLINGS ON EASY terms—I have several houses for sale to suit purchasers; one cottage of 7 good rooms besides pantry and closets, with lake water; two elegant brick houses with Mansard roof, with 12 good rooms, all modern improvements; one 2-story and brick basement, 12 good rooms, all modern improvements, eligibly and beautifully located, good stables, chandeliers, furnace, &c., monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments; inquire of undersigned at 416 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE—9 ROOMS; 884 West Monroe-st.; lot 25x125 feet; $1,800, $1,000 cash; balance 3, 4, and 5 years. MILLER & RIGDON, 209 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH WELLS-ST. LOTS AT A bargain.
Lake shore front south of Lincoln Park.
Business corner near Randolph-st. Market; $5,000.
Choice residence lot near Union Park, very low.
EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st.; remove Feb. 1 to corner Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; NO ADVANCE SINCE the fire—Good 2-story English basement frame house, No. 119 Eighteenth-st., first west of Wabash-av.; 11 rooms, besides pantries, closets, bath-room, &c., with furnace, gas fixtures, &c.; lot 25x80. Price, $9,000; easy terms. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 25 FEET NEAR VAN Buren-st., cheap.
Clark-st., 25 feet near Harrison-st., cheaper.
Clark-st., 22½ feet near Van Buren-st., cheapest.
J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOURTH-AV., NORTH OF HARRISON-st., 25 feet or more at only $5,000 a lot for a few days. Sherman-st., joining north west corner Van Buren-st., 25 feet cheap. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE city, four-story marble front house and lot, house cost over $8,000. Price only $9,000 if taken this week. J. S. SCOVEL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON THE South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.; also on Wentworth, Wallace and Shurtleff-avs. Five years at 8 per cent. No advance in prices, though such lots must double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and very easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—3 LOTS on Twenty-second-st., near Ashland-av. (Reuben-st.). SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOYNE-ST.—TWO-STORY FRAME house of 10 rooms, water, gas, &c., and lot 25x127 feet, No. 112 Hoyne-st., near Adams. Price, $5,000; easy payment; early possession. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—TWO NEAT BRICK houses of 9 rooms each, and lots 25x150 feet, east front, on Lake-av., near Douglas-place R. R. station. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—NEW, NEAT TWO-story and basement brick house, with Mansard roof, 14 rooms and lot, with barn, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, large two-story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, &c., now in operation. Long lease of lots. Apply at 772 State-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LOT 50 FEET front on Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—100x177 FT. NORTH-east corner Thirty-first-st., Douglas-place, and Wabash-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CANAL-ST.—48 FEET EAST FRONT on Canal-st., near Adams. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, CORNER Indiana-av. and Twenty-first-st.; lot 50x175 feet.
Brick house, on Calumet-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; lot 25x150.
Two marble front houses, (new), on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.
Marble front house and furniture, corner Twenty-first-st. and Prairie-av. C. H. GAUBERT, 860 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., BETWEEN VAN BUREN and Jackson-sts., 23x116 feet, east front. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO STORY frame, with brick basement; all modern improvements, (50x180), fine residence property. Bargain. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50x140 FEET ON CLINTON-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle.

FOR SALE—25, 50 OR 100 FEET ON WABASH-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BRICK BASEMENT house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 21x125 feet, No. 358 West Adams-st. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—50x188 FEET south front on Adams-st., near Reuben. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF THE GERMAN House Association of Chicago, comprising lots 6, 7, and 8, Block 7, Newberry's addition to Chicago, 68 feet 10 inches front on North Wells-st., by 110 feet deep to Clarkson-st., to an 18 feet alley, is hereby offered for sale, together with all the building material on said lots. Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, January 20, 1872, by Martin Schmutz, Esq., first meat market stand on Desplaines-st. and West Randolph-st. The board reserves the right to reject all proposals. Terms, about half cash.—By order of the Board of Directors, H. MARWEDELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ONE FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, worth $4,500, and one nice house and fifteen lots, worth $8,500; will be sold for what they will bring, and terms made to suit; extra chances. GEO. H. HESS, 43 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—$39,000 WILL BUY A PIECE OF business property, paying $3,100 per annum; on long lease. GEO. H. HESS, 43 South Desplaines.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS, FROM $300 TO $1,000, without cash payments to parties who will build, or will take monthly payments; five years' time. GEO. H. HESS, 43 South Desplaines.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, WEST FRONT, ON South Clark-st., near Van Buren-st., at a bargain, for some one who wants to buy. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, No. 448 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GREEN-ST., near Adams, brick house, 15 rooms, modern improvements, near (2) lines street cars. Lot 30x125. Will take choice residence near Union or Jefferson Park as part, and give a good trade. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS LOT, 40x190, west front, on Wabash-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts. Cheap. Easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOT, 50x170, east front, on Wabash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts. Cheap. Easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCE LOT, 40 BY full depth, north front, on Ohio-st., between North State and North Dearborn. Very cheap. BLANCHARD BROS., 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH lot 27½x165, east front, on Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts. Cheap. BLANCHARD BROS., 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE RESIDENCE, WITH LOT 50x180 feet, on Michigan-av., between Peck and Hubbard courts. Cheap. Easy terms. Suitable for residence or business. BLANCHARD BROS., 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BUSINESS PROPERTY, southwest corner of State-st. and Archer-av.; 200 feet on State-st., 181 feet on Archer-av., and 150 feet on Twentieth-st. Very easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 393 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY DAY & SANBORN, LOT 42x80, on Fifth-av., near Washington-st. A bargain.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON SECOND-ST., NEAR Oakley, 25x125, very cheap, on monthly payments. DAY & SANBORN, No. 56 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE FRONT, STORE, 219 Michigan-av., near corner of Congress-st., 30x40. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—TWO-STORY FRAME house; 11 rooms; nearly new; lot 132x250 feet; near lake shore, price, $11,000 with immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY—AUSTIN leads the van. We are selling lots like hot cakes; parties who buy now are wise. W. R. WOODBURY, 122 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—ADJOINING OLD City Limits, 4 miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars—commutation fare 6¼ cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash required of parties desiring to make improvements. Artesian well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute. A. R. WING & CO., 839 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A TWO-story frame store and dwelling, stock of goods in store, and three lots in a railroad town thirty miles from Chicago. The store now is doing a good business; only $3,000. Inquire of J. S. REYNOLDS, Attorney, No. 5 Lind's Block, east end Randolph-st. bridge, Chicago.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st., or exchange for city property—Illinois farms:

Farm, 223 acres, 20 acres timber; good building, orchard, &c., 1½ miles from St. Charles, Kane County; 160 acres, 15 miles from Huntley, Kane County; choice farms.

Two choice fruit farms near Cobden, Illinois, with 24,000 fruit trees, bearing, good dwellings, &c., the most noted orchards in Southern Illinois.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF choice land in Sac and Ida Counties, State of Iowa, located on line of Maple Valley R. R., and within half mile of depot; will sell on a credit of 4 years, or exchange for Chicago property. PHIL F. SCANLAN, No. 280 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM—OR EXCHANGE for Chicago real estate; two miles from St. Joseph, beautifully located; 20 acres, 20 of which is set to all kinds of fruit bearing, and new 2-story frame house; 10 acres of meadow; fine land and timber. Apply to SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE NEW 5-STORY AND BASEMENT brick stone, southwest corner of South Water and River-sts., has 3,700 feet of surface, for a term of years, to good tenant. H. H. SHUFELDT, 144 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—A NICE DRY BASEMENT, 22x100, for some respectable business purposes. HADLEY BROTHERS, 781 and 883 State-st.

TO RENT—TO BANKERS—A BANKING OFFICE in a fine business block, on one of the best corners in the city, within two blocks of the Chamber of Commerce and Court House. To a good tenant a long and favorable lease will be made. Building to be completed May 1. Address S, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES 278 AND 280 SOUTH WATER-st. (head of Market), together or separate. Also, offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—ROOM, WITH POWER, FOR SCROLL saw and turning lathe. Will take more than rent in work. An excellent chance to one used to brackets and turning. Inquire at FULLUM & LASHNER'S, cor. Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

TO RENT—A GOOD BASEMENT. CALL THERE between 10 and 12 o'clock. 765 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE BASEMENT, NO. 209, 209 and 211 Blue Island-av. Apply to CHASE & CO., 223 West Madison-st., or drug store, over.

TO RENT—OFFICE OF THREE ROOMS, SUITABLE for dentistry. They are at I. H., No. 341 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM. APPLY AT 448 State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE, HEATED with steam; also, desk room. Apply at 43 South Canal-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR. Apply on premises to F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 61 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house on Wabash-av., just north of Harmon-court, the best business location on Wabash-av.; 9 large rooms besides pantry, closets, etc., with all modern improvements, immediate possession; also a good barn belonging to house can be had after May 1, 1872, will lease to May 1, 1873. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a two-story and basement brick house, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements; large lot, a good barn, until May, 1873. Rent, $1,500 per year. Parties must buy furniture, &c. Apply on the premises, 813 Indiana-av., north of Twentieth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, with grounds, to a young married couple. Rent received in part payment of board. Apply to WM. L. MITCHELL, No. 14 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING, WITH grounds, Washington-st., west of Union Park. Liberal board paid, and rent received in part payment of board. Apply to HOUSEKEEPER, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, near Oak Park Station. Location desirable. Rent, $65. J. R. ANDREWS, Room 4, No. 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, A FURNISHED house of 8 rooms, until the first of September next. Address Box 1917, Evanston.

TO RENT—HOTEL, ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM city, partly furnished; large orchard and garden; wood free. Apply at 71 South Canal-st., basement.

TO RENT—FOR A HOTEL OR BUSINESS—splendid marble house, Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.; 3 marble houses, Michigan-av. SIMEON MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE NEAR CITY limits, on West Side; $10 per month. SAMUEL W. KROFF, with Claflin Bros., Room 13, No. 294 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, ON FIRST FLOOR, IN brick building. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE IN the best neighborhood in Chicago; rent, $60; worth $80; furniture for sale at a bargain. Call or address F E, 317 Cottage Grove, corner of Egan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—AT 233 LAFLIN-ST., FIVE ROOMS on the first floor. Rent, $16.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF COTTAGE, NO. 113 Whitney-st., corner of Pine. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES, FOR ANY purposes centrally located, from $25 to $50 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph-st. Removes February 1 to corner Market and Madison-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CEMENT PIPE CHIMNEYS, ROUND AND square, ornamental tops, put up in about one hour. Concrete tiling for cellar doors, walks, &c. Hyde Park Cement Pipe Works, Hyde Park.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Att'y, 1121 Wabash.

HARRY LINDEN, AT 44 LASALLE-ST.

HOUSE BUILDING—HEDDEN & BROWN, 150 West Lake-st., are open to take contracts for the immediate erection of frame buildings, on lowest possible terms.

PARTIES WITH MONEY, NERVE AND energy, and who are at liberty to travel, can hear of a chance to make $500 a month in a pleasant and honorable business. GARRISON & CO., 186 West Madison-st., Room 1.

PERSONS WISHING TO MAKE CONTRACTS for removal of debris in the burnt district, will please address JOSEPH PARKER, 156 West Lake-st.

WANTED—I WANT TWO OR THREE YOUNG ladies to sell goods in private families. None but experienced need apply. Inquire at G. F. COOK'S, 475 Wabash-av., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO CITY LIQUOR LICENSES. Apply at 168 Carroll-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO will take an infant home to nurse. Address N, Tribune office.

WANTED—OLD BURNT SAFES—SEND DEscription and location. I will offer as high a price as they will bear. E. M. THOMAS, 183 Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED business (hardware preferred) by a young business man, with a capital of $4,000. Address HENRY, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $2,000 TO $3,000 AND services of an active business man in an established commission or other paying business in Chicago. Address J T, Box 311, Palatine, Ill.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LIME MAN WITH some capital to take an interest in a white lime quarry, in LaSalle County, on the Vermillion River, 2 miles from railroad station; this limestone has been tested and will make a lime superior to any Joliet lime, and is suitable for making glass or for finishing purposes. Address ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH A CAPITAL OF $5,000 to operate a coal mine in the Hocking Valley region. Address L & C, West Side Tribune office.

WANTED—A HAND PRINTING PRESS, PLATEN, not less than 24x36. Address, stating price boxed and delivered on cars, Drawer 1125, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A NOTARY PUBLIC COMMISSION. A. H. SIMONTON, 46 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO LAY BRICK. Fronts laid Philadelphia style. Call at or address 159 West Jackson-st., soon. THEOBALD & CO. Chicago.

$5,000. I HAVE $5,000 TO INVEST IN A well established trade or light manufacturing business. Address C 66, Tribune office.

$15,000 WANTED, IN SUMS TO SUIT, to fill up a stock company now forming, to do business in Chicago. Profits 100 per cent. Associates all right. Apply for two days to GEO. H. HESS, 43 South Desplaines-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK LEATHER SATCHEL CONTAINING shirts and underwear, between Twelfth and Sixteenth-sts., on Michigan-av. A suitable reward will be paid for return of same to 890 Michigan-av., near corner of Thirteenth-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, JAN. 7, A WHITE POODLE dog. Marks: Face shaved, and his two front paws shaved; name, "Uney." Finder liberally rewarded by leaving at 566 West Lake-st.

LOST—DIAMOND PIN SET IN SILVER IN shape of leaves, of most value to owner. Finder will be satisfactorily compensated by leaving same at my office. B. A. ULRICH, 311 Wabash-av.

LOST—ONE OF MY CARRIAGE HORSES, A bright bay, 16 hands high, and stylish, strayed from my barn, No. 6 Park-row, on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., about 6 o'clock. Whoever will return him to me, or give information of him, will be suitably rewarded. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

LOST—BETWEEN 11 P. M. TUESDAY AND 4 A. M. Wednesday, a young mare, 6 years old, of a light brown color, white spot on back and forehead, black hair on neck and on tail. Any one returning her to 165 Eighteenth-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—JAN. 10, 1872, IN A WABASH-AV. OMNIBUS, between the Tunnel and Harrison-sts., a mink boa. The finder will please return to 126 Fourth-av. and receive the reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—A HORSE AND BUGGY. Whoever will return to 548 Milwaukee-av., will be rewarded.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SMALL BLACK-and-tan rat terrier slut. Answers to the name of "Fly." The finder returning her to 162 West Lake-st. will be rewarded and receive thanks of owners.

THE PARTY THAT TOOK A LARGE TRUNK, probably through a mistake from No. 166 West Lake-st., last evening, will return the same and will receive $25 and no questions asked. The trunk belongs to a poor widow lady with two children and it is all she has.

$25 REWARD TO ANY PERSON WHO WILL return black bearskin robe, or give information, to McCOUCH'S Stables, 291 Wabash-av. No questions asked.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE Chicago sufferers, a widow, having rescued some valuables, is desirous of exchanging them for land. No objection to going further West to Kansas or Nebraska, &c. Address E. T. COGSWELL, Galesburg, Mich.

WANTED—TO TRADE $3,000 WORTH OF REAL estate for an interest in business. V 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOTEL AND large grounds near Chicago; also good house and 15 acres, near railroad town, for city lots. P. O. Box 110.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash tenoner and moulder, shaping machines and mortising machines. 16 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—LIME—BEST RED AND YELLOW brick and Wisconsin lime for sale in quantities to suit builders. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—INSTRUCTION—BY A YOUNG man who knows nothing about music, instruction on the piano and use of instrument, two or three evenings in the week. Terms to be moderate. Location West Side. Address, at once, B M, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEWFOUNDLAND dog. Inquire at 136 North Green-st. J. H. BURKE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STANDING OFFICE DESK cheap for cash. 35 North Union-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AT BIG PAY, men and women to sell, everywhere, to families, articles used by all. D. STOVER, 80 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A horse and do chores about the house; must board himself. Apply at 737 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A butcher shop; must be well recommended. Inquire at 772 West Lake-st.

WANTED—THREE SALESMEN (SALARY) TO work in city. Must speak German and English. Address O, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SOLICIT in the Northwestern States for general produce commission house in St. Louis; none need apply but one fully competent and can give good references. Address MERCHANT, 120 and 122 South Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A BOY OR A GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS stripping tobacco for cigar makers, or that would be willing to learn. Apply at 673 West Madison-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO TAKE CARE of a horse and work in a meat market. 63 Archer-av.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WHO can command a good trade in the city, by a wholesale liquor house. Call at once at 641 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN HAVING $2 capital, to travel or locate and sell an article that costs 2c and sells for 50c; everybody will buy it. Call or send stamp for circular. M. CAMPBELL & CO., 121 Illinois-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO LEAVE FRIDAY MORNING, 25 more German or Scandinavians to husk corn; wages, $1 per day and board; 50 choppers for Indiana and Michigan. Employment Headquarters, Room 3, Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

WANTED—25 LABORERS FOR CITY, $2 PER day; 200 to go South, $1.75. Also cheap tickets sold South by SNELL & CLIFF, 38 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOUR BOYS TO PACK SPICES. Must be accustomed to the business. Apply in Broadway Mills, Eighteenth and State-sts. JOHN L. DAVIES & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN, about 15, for office work. Call, or send letter in own hand, between 9 and 10 a. m., Thursday, stating salary. A. RAY, 238 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, 6 MEN with wives; 3 gardeners for Tennessee; also, 10 for this city. 21 West Randolph-st., or 333 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY CONVERSANT with the commission business, as store salesman or to do outside work. Address, with particulars, U 85 Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and carriages; must be well recommended and thoroughly understand his business. Apply between 2 and 4 p. m., at 10 West Randolph-st., Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 10 YOUNG MEN and women for the city and one for every town outside, for an easy business, paying $10 to $15 a week on $1 to $5 capital, and making $3 an hour. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOR THE WHOLESALE HAT BUSINESS, a travelling salesman for the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton & Chicago R. R. Also, a bookkeeper. Address C B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN AT 165 SOUTH HALSTED-st.; wages, $1.25 per day.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING AGENT, ONLY one of experience at 88 West Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—TO-DAY, BOYS TO FOLD PAPERS. Inquire at the Standard office, 13 Hampden-court.

WANTED—A GOOD HONEST BOY, 15 OR 16 years old, to take care of horses, do chores and have a good home. 58 North Union-st.

WANTED—A WILLING BOY TO WORK IN kitchen at Commercial Dining Room, 43 West Washington-st.; apply early.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE ERrand boy. Apply to STICKNEY BROS., 40 Peck-court.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn sheller; shells 6 bushels per hour; retails $1.50; good men wanted; rights free to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN, KNOWING something of the furniture business. Call to-day at 2 o'clock 253 West Randolph-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO A. NO. 1 SALESMEN, TO travel for a first-class wholesale grocery house. Must be experienced and control a good trade. Will pay such men liberally. Address, with reference, WHOLESALE TRADE, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; GOOD REFERENCES required. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 219 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER for two or four weeks. Apply at 168 Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

WANTED—GAS FITTERS AT THE CORNER of Harrison-st. and Fourth-av. JAMES BLOW.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS BOOK FORWARDERS and two rulers; none but the best need apply. The Winchell & Ebert Printing and Lithographing Co., Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER to fill a permanent situation. Address, with references, S. S. MONELL, Wilmington, Ills.

WANTED—A TRUNK MAKER AT 140 SOUTH Halsted-st.

WANTED—WELL BORERS, GOOD RELIABLE and experienced men. Apply at EAGLE WORKS, 48 South Canal-st.

WANTED—PAPER RULER—A FIRST-CLASS job ruler, who can do the finest blank book ruling. To such a man a permanent situation and the highest wages. Apply to MILLARD & DECKER, cor. Wood and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 49 Eldridge-court; good wages and steady work.

WANTED—BOOK COMPOSITORS, TWO THOROUGHLY competent book hands, at once. SPALDING & CO., 160 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLASTERER AND CHIMNEY builder to join me in contracting; good chance for a live man. Address J B H, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE GOOD SAWYER who understands sawing out sash, doors, and window frames. Apply at the Northwestern Planing Mill, corner West Chicago-av. and Green-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses; also an assistant and an apprentice, at 52 Peck-court.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK court, corner of Michigan-av., a first-class cook (colored); also two for dining room, one competent to take charge.

WANTED—A GIRL, GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; Swede or German preferred. Apply at 632 Washington-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE AND faithful kitchen girl; good washer and ironer. Apply at 110 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family; good references required. Apply at 90 Wabpansah-av., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 670 Michigan-av.; good wages paid and none but competent parties need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND GIRL AND TO help take care of children. Call at 879 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework; also a good cook to go a short distance in the country to hotel. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MUST BE active and healthy; no washing to do; good wages and place. 348 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 209 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE work and girls for second work. Apply to Mrs. DENISON'S office, 71 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN SERVANT girl for general housework. Apply at 1072 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 335 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 150 South Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN, SWEDE, OR German girl to do kitchen work. Apply at 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a good Swedish, German, or Norwegian girl for general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 549 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY. German preferred. 53 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three; no children. Apply at house 106 South Robey-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO LIGHT WORK IN a family of three; one who would be some company for a lady in poor health; good wages. Apply at 179 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL QUICK AND ACTIVE; must be a good washer and ironer; steady employment. Apply at 1005 State-st., near Twenty-second-st. H. BUCKMINSTER.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE to do general housework; must be able to wash and iron; also a woman to cut and fit and do family sewing. Apply at 548 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of 4; no children; must know how to cook, wash, and iron. Call at 1256 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work; good wages given. Apply at 81 North Carpenter-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWing in a boarding house; good wages paid for such. Apply at 170 South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 132 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, watches, diamonds and warehouse receipts. NOBLE C. SMITH, 254 West Madison-st., corner Green.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, in sums from $1,000 to $3,000. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 36 South Clinton-st., and 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN LARGE SUMS, ON Chicago real estate. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 130 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON Chicago real estate, and mortgages purchased, by C. J. HAMBLETON, 163 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON SHORT TIME, ON good collaterals. WM. L. MOSS, Room 6, 45 South Canal-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CERTIFICATES—I will pay 58 cents for $15,000 this week. JAS. B. STOREY, 101 South Clinton-st.

TO LOAN—$15,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property, at 10 per cent interest, for three or five years. HIGGINS, SWETT & QUIGG, 379 Wabash-av.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON SECOND MORTGAGES, purchase money, leasehold and real estate securities. C. B. HAGERTY, 114 West Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—PARTY TO TAKE A FEW BARgains in real estate on joint account with advertiser, who controls some opportunities. P. O. Box 110.

$60,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, centrally located. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PRINTERS AND publishers. A party having capital desires to form a business partnership with some well established job printing or publishing house. References given and required. Address, for three days, C 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, POSTED IN the retail shoe business, by the advertiser with equal capital and qualifications. RETAILER, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 AS AGENT for the speedy manufacture of an approved fire-proof building material. No humbug. Profits 200 per cent. Address ENTERPRISE, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL, BY A man that has a good country trade and acquaintance through the entire Western States; eight years' experience travelling for grocery houses from Chicago. Address C 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY a young Norwegian woman with child four weeks old. Can be seen at 182 North Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CIVIL ENGINEER or draughtsman, either in or out of Chicago. Address L. E. STONE, 196 Green-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has also knowledge of perfumery. Address PHARMACIST, 150 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or salesman, where there is plenty to do and fair pay. Address C 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER desires a position as bookkeeper for a grain commission firm; has had long experience in the business and will furnish first-class references. Address C 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR assistant bookkeeper in any good business. Address G J B, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper in any honest business; would expect good pay for hard work and faithful services, salary at first no object. Address I & J 87, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STATIONARY ENGINEER by a competent man. Apply at 294 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS job printing office by a young man who has worked two years in a job office; to work under instructions. Situation on the West Side preferred. Address PRINTER, 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, driver, or porter by a Scandinavian, who is well posted in the city. References from late employer. Address C 77, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR MAN AND wife as coachman and cook; best of city references given. Call, or address for three days, A. B., 260 State-st. No objection to go a short distance in the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLDISH WOman, who can do general housework in a small private family; good references, if needed. Apply at 36 Archer-av., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to do second work or take care of children. Please call at 77 North Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO do general housework. Apply at 115 Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker; goes by the day; cuts and fits to order in families. Address 158 South Green-st., corner VanBuren.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a competent person in a hotel, or to take charge of a boarding-house, or widower's family. Apply for three days at Woman's Home, West Jackson-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND the Great Conflagration," by Colbert and Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo volume, of 528 printed pages and 34 pages illustrations (embracing 33 engravings) 562 pages in all, with the fullest details included and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. Be careful that you get hold of the right book. Inclose at once 50 cents for outfit, and state territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of the Chicago Tribune, with over 400 pages, and 50 illustrations. Agents are selling this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, contains 600 pages and 75 illustrations on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the profits donated to the sufferers. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's is the first German War sells immensely.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 PER MONTH! Employment furnished. A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chamber's Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. BURROWS, 593 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS! CANvassers!!! Canvassers!!! wanted right away, and good pay, for a capital story-paper. Address CHICAGO EXTRA, 159 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD AGENTS WANTED on the Reversible Door and Gate Spring. Try it, and judge whether it will pay or not. Call at 112 West Randolph-st., or send stamp for particulars. BOON, MILLS & CO., patentees and proprietors.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "THE LITTLE Flirt," containing handkerchief, glove, fan and parasol flirtations with the floral language of love. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 261 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in America. One in every town can make $10 to $20 a day. Sample sent for 25 cts. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEING made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Lange's Combination Needle Book and Portmonnaie. 100 agent sells 30 in five hours; another, 74 in a day; a third, 120 in one day; a fourth, 144 in one house, &c. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 98 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BARGAIN FOR A PARTY WISHING to buy a well-established drug business, in a flourishing town in Missouri, on the Pacific Railroad (will sell stock, lot, and building, or sell stock and lease premises to good party). Call on or address A. BLODGETT, Waukegan, Ind., or C. J. CORNELL, 5 South Canal-st., Room 2.

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY FOR SALE OR exchange for real estate, on Milwaukee-av. Address D, Tribune office.

A VALUABLE INTEREST IN TWO FLOURING mills for sale, one water and one steam, both located in one of the principal cities of Iowa; water supply ample; competing roads give low freights East and abundant wheat supply. Address W. M. RICE, Room 4, 37 West Washington-st.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—STOCK, fixtures, and lease for 18 months, of the best corner drug store in the best part of the city. A bargain to a cash customer. I wish to leave for the Pacific coast. Inquire at 210 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS—The entire business of the N. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms, 300 to 400 hands are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $300,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having determined to retire, removing to the country, is determined to sell, or will take a partner, and will obtain the best man for the office, and the unexpired lease of the premises, which his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 91 Canal-st., Chicago.

GROCERY FOR SALE, WITH LEASE UNTIL May 1, now doing a good business; has a large first-class order trade. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, as the owner has other business. Apply at 977 State-st., cor. Twenty-first-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, CHEAP. GOOD location and doing good trade. Address Q 11, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A DRUGGIST—IN ORDER to carry on the manufacturing business on a larger scale, we offer for sale one of the best and the oldest drug store in a flourishing city in Wisconsin; only $5,000 cash required, the balance on reasonable time. Inquire for particulars of Messrs. LORD, SMITH & CO.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE OR RENT, ALL ready for business; best location in city. Briggs House. Apply at 71 South Canal-st., basement.

TANNERY FOR SALE, ON NORTH BRANCH, runs 30 hands, engine and tools all in running order, and will be sold at a bargain; $3,000, ½ cash. CULVER & HOVEY, 119 West Washington-st.

THE SALOON AND LUNCH ROOM OPPOSITE the C. B. & Q. R. R. Passenger Depot, corner of Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., for sale, both together or separate—cheap.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay $200 a month per month. 133 West Washington-st., Room 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, FOR SALE cheap as the owner has no use for him. To be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF 7-YEAR OLD horses, harness, and wagon, very cheap. Will sell either. Apply to J. B. STORY, 181 South Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE CAR LOAD OF HORSES just received at Centre-av. Stable.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAVY HORSES AT Patrick's Avenue Stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN BLACK CARRIAGE horses, and one truck wagon, horses and harness. 71 and 73 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE driving rig, horse, buggy, and harness; buggy alone cost $425; will sell whole rig for $350. Apply at address 507 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—TEN HORSES with wagons and harness. Call in rear of 488 West Monroe-st. Great bargains.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF first-class, 2, 4, and 6-passenger carriages of the latest and most approved styles, which we will sell to make room for our spring stock; we have also some light express wagons and Concord buggies. Just the thing for express men, cheap; 223 and 227 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A BUGGY OR harness of any kind, be sure to call at Chicago Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., 148 Michigan-av. Lake front.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND ONE horse truck. H. H. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COVERED buggy or phaeton; must be cheap for cash. Call or address 441 and 443 West Lake st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST. GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine, also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machine. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments free; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 18 West Randolph-st., or 90 Eighteenth-st.

J. H. LEROW & CO. CONTINUE TO SELL the best machine in the world. The Wilson Noiseless Link-Motion Shuttle Machine, at 142 West Twelfth-st. Branch, 218 Milwaukee-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF S. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 413 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF K. NICHOLS, No. 141 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given in payment when required.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANY PERSON HAVING A FIRST-CLASS piano (grand or square), not in use, can rent it at a moderate rent for immediate use to a safe party. Satisfactory references. Address C 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—50 NEW PIANOS. ALSO, A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, on terms giving a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 630 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Du Chaillu's Book.

From the New York Post.

It is remarkable that the most entertaining and perhaps the most valuable, of all the books written for the young people by Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu should be a record of travel.

Such undoubtedly is the story of "The Country of the Dwarfs." The author set forth, with heart of hope and will most extensive equipment, to make his way from the western coast of Africa to the source of the Nile, through the sequatorial and unexplored regions. He went provided not only with breech-loaders and ammunition for the slaughter of elephants and lions, but with thermometer and theodolite, with rain-gauges and electro-magnets and photographic apparatus, prepared to determine the altitude of mountains, to record meteorological phenomena and to take sun-pictures of the scenery. Well might Mr. Du Chaillu have hoped to make important contributions to the common stock of geographical knowledge, and to write his own name upon that wide area which is left a blank space upon the map of the African continent. But misfortune and disaster attended the expedition from the beginning. It is the very act of landing some of his finest instruments were lost in the breakers. A malignant type of small-pox, soon after his arrival in the Gaboon country, desolated the land and carried off many of his followers, and when he had penetrated several days' journey into the interior, the native tribes rose against him, and it was only by hard fighting that he made his way back to his starting-point on the coast. The great expedition had terminated in naught, and the only results from the expenditure of so much money and muscle were the capture of an unknown animal—what Artemus Ward might have called "an amoosin little cuss"—the Ipi, and the discovery of a race of diminutive people that lived in the bushes and vanished in every direction like conies at the slightest sound.

Among the friends of Du Chaillu in Africa with whom we were made acquainted in his previous volumes, not one greeted his return to the black man's country with more cordiality than Quengueza, who spoke for himself and his tribe. The idea of Du Chaillu, or "Chally," as he was called by the negroes, was always more or less connected in the mind of Quengueza with costly presents, and when he reappeared upon the African coast the chief was well assured that, like the Genie in Aboy, he came bearing gifts of great value. Now Quengueza was a great miser, and heathen superstition made him a great coward, and he dreaded that his people should know what Du Chaillu had brought him, lest they should covet his treasures. So he sent his son Rigui to meet the white man and he should die. The interview between the younger and the King was rendered a very droll one by the struggle between Quengueza's vanity and his suspicion. Our author tells us:

One afternoon I went for friend Quenguesa whom everybody was taking his afternoon nap. I followed me, accompanied by several of his great men, nephews, and wives; for a great King never moves without a number of his people as a retinue, or escort. Quenguesa was very glad of this sort of thing, but that day he did not send them away, so he whispered into my ear, that I was going to give him, but he did not dare send them away, so he whispered into my ear, "Chally, when you come away you forget to your me, for I do not want anybody inside."

So I dismissed Quenguesa's people, and ordered my own men to remain outside, and closed the door himself, to make sure, and peeped through the crevices to see that nobody was trying to listen in. Then he seated himself and awaited my coming.

I opened a chest filled with presents for him. At first thing I displayed before his wide-open eyes was a long coat of scarlet cloth, richly laced with broad bands. The coat had been made especially for his Majesty, and to fit his tall figure, and was really very handsome. It was of the most glaring colors—blue, with yellow fringe, and lined with red. There was also a splendid gold epaulette, with which Quenguesa was much pleased, as it was a mark of distinction to him. The reader may form some idea of the young men's consternation when the partner of the lady picked up his knife and decked off the following terse but vigorous message:

"This lady is my wife, and as soon as she gets through with her breakfast I propose to bring both your necks—you insolent whelps."

The countenances of the operators fell very suddenly when this message commenced. By the time it ended they had lost all appetite for the consumption of food. They pushed out of the dining-room in a very rapid and unceremonious manner. It seems the bridegroom was a telegraph operator, and "knew how it was himself."

A Vicissitude of Fortune.

From the New York Times.

We chronicled, a week or two ago, among our English news, the death of General Bouverie, an old Waterloo officer, who had for many years been a member of the Queen's household. The event itself was in no wise remarkable, but it has been attended with circumstances of the sort which give to Sir Bernard Burke's "*Vicissitudes of Families* their peculiar interest and popularity.

In the famous hunting county of Northampton, within a few miles of the villages where Benjamin Franklin's fathers had held lands for upward of three centuries, and some of Washington's ancestors lie buried in the church-yard contiguous to the ancient manor-house which long was theirs, stands Delapre Abbey, the monastic possessions, chapel, cells, and refectory have long disappeared, but a portion of the cloisters, metamorphosed into servants' offices, still remain in memory of the monks of old. After passing through various hands, subsequent to the dissolution of religious houses, it devolved, through marriage with an heiress, on Hon. Edward Bouverie, the younger son of Viscount Folkestone. This gentleman seldom resided on his estate, and long before his death resigned it to his son, who, unlike his father, was devoted to field sports, resided much upon the property, and was long a prominent member of the famous Pytchley Club, whose exploits are almost as familiar to sporting readers on this on the other side of the Atlantic.

Like his father, Mr. Edward Bouverie married an heiress, by whom he had a numerous family of sons and daughters. Of the latter none married. Of the former, the quaintest connected was the eldest, John. On his marriage it was arranged that the property should descend to the sons and their issue, according to seniority. General Bouverie had no children, nor had any of his brothers (all of whom died before him), with the exception of a certain ne'er-do-well Frank. This Frank was, when quite young, quartered with his regiment in the north of Ireland. There he fell in love with a girl far beneath him in station, whom he was persuaded to marry. The Bouveries, in whom pride of birth was intensely strong, were wounded by this connection in their tenderest point, and Frank received an intimation that henceforward his presence would be dispensed with at the Abbey. But, as years passed on, and the wives of his elder brothers remained childless, matters assumed a different aspect. Frank died, but left a son, who thenceforth became heir presumptive to an ancient and splendid heritage.

His mother was a Roman Catholic, and he had been brought up in her faith; a circumstance which increased the repugnance of the Bouveries to recognize him as their heir. But, as it seemed inevitable that he must succeed to the property, they made overtures to his mother, with a view of taking him entirely into their hands, and educating him, if she would give him up to them altogether. This offer was, no doubt, accompanied with a liberal pecuniary inducement, but she, it may be fairly supposed, consulted her spiritual adviser on the point, who counselled a decided rejection of the proposal. At all events, she decidedly refused it.

So matters remained, when a curious act of Parliament was passed, which had a powerful bearing on the circumstances of the case. This was what is known as "The Legitimacy Declaration act." Its passage was mainly due to the persistent energy of a lady, who was anxious to establish the legitimacy of her grandfather, and worked upon certain eminent legislators, morning, noon, and night, until the act was passed, although she was not destined to succeed in her ultimate aim. By the terms of this act, the heir to an estate whose title is, or is likely to be impugned, can cite all persons, interested to come into court, and show cause why he should not be adjudged heir. Young Bouverie determined to do this. Meanwhile, tidings had reached the Bouveries that Mrs. Frank, his mother, had irrevocably consecrated herself during her married life; that she frequently left her husband for months, and that it was in due time after one such absences that—during which, it was alleged, that she had been consorting with a man of color at Liverpool—that her son was born.

The Bouveries resolved, therefore, to oppose, on the ground that the young man was not Frank Bouverie's son. But proof of this position—one almost always of a most difficult kind—was not forthcoming in a degree adequate to the requirements of Judge and jury. And, consequently, a young man of, as we have said, a private soldier and officer's servant in the line, and afterward was a member of the Irish Constabulary, now steps into possession of a splendid mansion, with park and gardens on a commensurate scale, and becomes the representative of an aristocratic house in one of the most exclusive country societies of England, with an estate worth at the least $1,000,000. If he is unmarried, there are, no doubt, Lady Kews, who will be willing kindly to take him by the hand, and generously forgive the absence of blue blood on his mother's side; and the alleged doubtful parentage on the father's, for to mothers with girls to provide for, Delapre Abbey and $50,000 a year are advantages not to be lightly regarded.

John Adams' Zoology of Washington—Original Letter.

From the Philadelphia Leal Gazette.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, among its late most valuable acquisitions, has become the owner of a series of original letters of both the Adamses, John and John Quincy. They will, we presume, in due time, be published. Of one of them we have taken a copy. It is a letter to a particular friend, who had written to old Mr. Adams in July, 1826, paying him very high compliments, and, as we infer from an endorsement on one of the letters, referring to a letter from General Washington to Adams, dated in the critical season of 1776, in which Washington writes thus:

MOUNT VERNON, July 18, 1826.

Believe me, Sir, no one can more cordially approve of the wise and prudent measures of your administration—they ought to inspire universal confidence.

Old John Adams breaks forth as follows, in reply to his friend who has thus alluded to Washington:

QUINCY, Aug. 23, 1826.

DEAR SIR: In your letter of the 2d July, you bathe me with very high eulogies, and compose the feelings of them with the opinion of Washington. For the future, I pray you to spare yourself the trouble of quoting that or any authority for my favor. Although no man has a more settled opinion of his integrity and virtues than myself, I nevertheless desire that my life, actions, and administration, may be condemned to everlasting oblivion, and I will add to-day, if they cannot be defended by their own intrinsic merits, and without the aid of Mr. Washington's judgment. The public defence, as they are called by themselves and by their enemies, have done whatever loss and injury, by making Washington their military, political, religious, and even moral god, and sacrificing everything to him. Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Jay, and several others, have been much more essential characters to America than Washington. Another character, almost forgotten, of more importance than any of them all, was James Otis. It is to him, under eternal justice to give to one, as the people do, the merits of so many. It is an effectual extinguisher of all patriotism and public virtue, and of throwing the nation wholly into the hands of intriguing men, to ascribe the spirit of corruption, very lately, but there is none more pernicious than the eternal puffing and trumpeting of Washington, and the eternal, incessant abuse of the real Fathers of their country.

ROME.

An Attempt to Reconcile the Pope and the King.

Rome (Dec. 14) Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

I am in a position to furnish you with authentic details of the attempts made by the Emperor of Brazil to bring about a reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy. In the first interview which took place between the Pope and the Emperor the latter spoke long, warmly, and eloquently on the necessity of a reconciliation. The Pope, after listening very attentively to him, said that he was very much surprised to hear such language used to him by the Emperor of Brazil. "I am for the moment," replied the Emperor, "only Don Pedro D'Alcantara, who addresses your Holiness." "Very well, my dear Don Pedro D'Alcantara," said the Pope, "people say you are a philosopher, and I believe it. Consult your books, and when you find in any one of them that the day unites itself with the night bring the work to me, and I shall have a precedent for the reconciliation you advocate." The Emperor press the Pope made himself more disagreeable, and spoke to her sarcastically of her having acted as cicerone to her husband on the Royal Palace at Naples, she being the daughter of King Francis of the Two Sicilies. "Verily," said His Holiness, "the Emperor could have discovered no one better qualified than you, Madam, to point out the beauties of the palace of your ancestors." The Empress was very much hurt at this, and did not visit the Pope again even to take leave of him. But the Emperor returned to see him immediately before his departure, and commenced once more on the subject of reconciliation, and even went so far as to say that he would bring Victor Emmanuel secretly to the Vatican. "I will get him to come here in a cab," he said, "and no one will be the wiser." Nothing about the Pope was much irritated at this, and parted very coldly with the Emperor. What is most original about this affair is that the King of Italy has never authorized Don Pedro to negotiate an interview between him and the Holy Father, much less to drive with him in a cab to the Vatican. The Emperor of Brazil acted throughout *proprio motu*.

Another New Drama by the Younger Dumas.

"Last Saturday," says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 6, "all Paris assembled to witness M. Dumas' new piece, 'La Princesse Georges,' the first two acts of which were loudly applauded; but the third, in which the dramatist got aground, and nearly suffered shipwreck. The critics mustered in force. In front of me was a dark gentleman who reproached the *Daily Courant* with the Satory execution a few mornings back, and who manifested his impressions respecting that tragedy between the acts. To his left was the portly Louis Blanc, who may reduced in size in accordingly thinness of his merits, and at the sentence of the court-martial condemning him to three years' imprisonment and 6,000 francs fine. In front of me the editor of *La Cloche* was installed. Above, gracefully reclining, was neither an Ambassador, a Prefect, nor a member of the Academy. But to return to the piece, which is neither tragedy, comedy, nor good drama. The Marquise de Ferrare, only daughter of exceedingly wealthy, who falls in love with and marries the *Prince Georges de Birac*, a young gentleman without a spark of honor, who proceeds to dispense his fortune, his name, and his heart. Before Severine has been a year married she learns by an anonymous letter that her husband is going to Rouen with her intimate friend, the Count de Terremonde; she remembers sends Rosalie, her *femme de chambre*, by the train with the guilty couple, and Rosalie tracks the Prince Georges and Sylvanie to the Hotel d'Angleterre. She informs the latter of the treachery of her lover, makes her husband with his infidelity, but he declares that he had a love-affair with the Countess before marriage, but that it was finished. Finding no other means of getting rid of his trespass, Sylvanie tells the Prince Georges that she is about to commit suicide. Terremonde, who is madly in love with her husband, throws herself into his arms, pardons him, and promises to receive Sylvanie. Nothing of the kind happened. Be it remarked that the De Biracs and the Terremondes live next door to each other, and that the houses communicate by the garden. This is in the end of the first act, which made a great impression on the audience, and which was admirably performed, especially by Mme. Desclee. The second act passes in the drawing-room of the Hotel de Birac. Some ladies are assembled after dinner; they are magnificently dressed, and talk loosely. From their lips we learn the thoroughly vicious character of that heartless siren, the Countess de Terremonde. This beautiful monster comes in with her husband, a brutal kind of fellow who has ruined himself for his wife, and takes the Countess's affectionately. She then consents to elope with the Prince on the morrow, and later in the evening makes an appointment for that very night with a little fop called Fontelle to bring her a long been a sighing at her feet. The Prince on his side, as a preparation for his flight, has drawn 2,000,000 francs of his wife's dowry out of the Funds, and as the Count Terremonde owes him 500,000 francs to save his estates, the Prince generously advances him that sum. M. Dumas has sketched Sylvanie de Terremonde's diabolical character in a masterly manner. When Fontelle is introduced to M. Galanco, a lawyer, 'my master in gymnastics told me always to regard the goal, and not to consider the means, and I have never forgotten that precept. I mean to be happy, no matter at what cost.' To whom I asks M. Galanco. 'To others,' answers the Countess, and sweeps away. At this point the Prince is betrayed by his valet, who hands over Princess Georges the note he has written to the Countess. The injured wife can no longer restrain her feelings. The Prince and the Count have left the room to fight about 3,000,000 francs. The Princess approaches her rival, shows her the letter from the Prince, and tells her to leave the house. Mme. de Terremonde takes the arm of M. de Fontelle, and appears horror-struck. Left alone, the Princess proceeds to give way to the agony of her grief, when the terrible Count de Terremonde returns in search of his wife. 'I have driven your husband from the house,' addresses the unfortunate Severin, 'because she came here to meet her lover.' The Count, wild with rage, demands the name of the villain. 'Cher-cheg-le,' cries the Princess, as she rushes from the room, and this exciting scene finished the second act, which was loudly applauded. In the third act the Princess consults her lawyer as to the means of preventing her husband's elopement with her friend. The lawyer is helpless, knows of no remedy. The valet Victor then brings tidings that Count de Terremonde, instead of setting out for his chateau, as he had intended, had taken up a position under the wife's windows, armed with a pair of pistols. The Princess sends for her husband; she holds his fate in her hands. She determines to force him to swow all, and, according to his conduct, she will either send him to Mme. de Terremonde or retain him. The Prince begins by denying the perfidy; when that proves useless, he declares his intention to leave France with the Countess. No supplications can move him, and when his wife tells him that Sylvanie has others lovers, has a rendezvous for that night, he is jealous, and tries to rush from the room. The Princess, however, throws her arms round him, and in a few hurried words tells him that the Count is in the garden with his pistols. The wretch will shoot!' cries the infatuated young man as he makes a desperate effort to escape. Just then a shot is heard. The Count enters, a pistol in his hand. He has killed M. de Fontelle. At a music hall a person is playing a waltz de Mocker, and is applauded; a waltz de Mocker is played over a gentleman rises in the stalls and says: 'Et la morale?' We may repeat this question as regards 'La Princesse de Georges.' It may have been right for M. de Fontelle to pay the penalty of his trespass, but why does the Prince escape? View the matter in any light you will it breaks down. It points no moral, and neither finishes nor adorns a tale. The conversational part of the piece is very witty, but often very immoral. 'La Princesse Georges,' in spite of its failings, may be regarded as a moderate success; but, had the third act equaled the first two, it would certainly have been one of the most powerful productions of its author."

A Novel Discovery.

From the Boston Traveller.

A process for utilizing the heat in the waste steam from one engine can be used to heat the boiler of another, and the amount of power now obtained by the consumption of fuel doubled, has been discovered.

Where two establishments using steam power are near each other, the exhaust steam from one of them can be taken to heat the boiler of the other, and no fuel, fireman, or chimney will be required for it, and its engine will run without attention so long as the waste steam is supplied to heat its boilers, furnishing an amount of power fully equal to that of the best engine from which the waste steam is received.

The second boiler is heated by passing the waste steam through its flues, and is filled with a mixed volatile liquid composed mainly of the bisulphide of carbon, which boils at 110 Fahrenheit, and at the temperature of exhaust steam gives a pressure in the boiler of 65 pounds to the inch. The vapor formed in the boiler is used to drive the second engine instead of steam, and, after being used is condensed by cooling, pumped into the boiler again, and used continually, with small loss. Two engines arranged on this plan are now running at the Atlantic Works in East Boston, and a careful measurement of the power of each proves that of the vapor engine to be the greatest.

CUBA.

Valmaseda's Barbarous Decree.

To the Insurgent Bands:

Through a spirit of kindness inborn with the Spanish people, the doors of pardon have been open to you on these very days, to bring down your arms, have sought and now seek submission; but notorious that this pardon has been to a great and generous one, guide. All who have presented themselves have enjoyed the most complete liberty from the moment of their presentation to the legitimate authorities. On a few specially designated persons have received orders to leave the country and reside in foreign parts most convenient to them, because of their bad antecedents.

This kindness invariably shown until now to those desirous of repenting of their disloyalty cannot be misunderstood, and it is now perfectly evident that many continue in rebellion and commit new and multiplied crimes, persuaded that the clemency of the Government is not sincere, and that they will always have at their reach a propitious moment for seeking our habitual benevolence. It is necessary to put an end to that this confidence be ended clearly and unequivocally, and this I shall now do for your information and guidance, that I have given all the necessary orders in order to get back his letters and terminate the intimacy. The Princess Georges, who is madly in love with her husband, throws herself into his arms, pardons him, and promises to receive Sylvanie. Nothing of the kind happened. Be it remarked that the De Biracs and the Terremondes live next door to each other, and that the houses communicate by the garden. 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The Princess approaches her rival, shows her the letter from the Prince, and tells her to leave the house. Mme. de Terremonde takes the arm of M. de Fontelle, and appears horror-struck. Left alone, the Princess proceeds to give way to the agony of her grief, when the terrible Count de Terremonde returns in search of his wife. 'I have driven your husband from the house,' addresses the unfortunate Severin, 'because she came here to meet her lover.' The Count, wild with rage, demands the name of the villain. 'Cher-cheg-le,' cries the Princess, as she rushes from the room, and this exciting scene finished the second act, which was loudly applauded. In the third act the Princess consults her lawyer as to the means of preventing her husband's elopement with her friend. The lawyer is helpless, knows of no remedy. 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HAVANA, Dec. 15, 1871.

The First Court Reception in Wisconsin.

In 1839 Count Harastiy, a Hungarian exile, came to Wisconsin with a retinue of fellow exiles, servants, etc., and settled in the then Territory of Iowa, now in Jefferson Koshonong, in Jefferson County. During the legislative session of the winter following, the Count came to Madison, accompanied by his suite, and in full Court dress called to pay his respects to Governor Dodge, then Territorial Governor. We well remember the scene that followed, and, to give a better idea of it, must describe the parties figuring in the scene. The Count as an early day, before the rough habits and plain attire of the frontier had been polished into the present smooth and fashionable exterior, and General Dodge, coming directly from his smelting works, in the mining country, had little to indicate his official position, in his plain if not rough dress and unpolished yet commanding manners. The reporters, tall, straight, and dignified, he, by the directness of his language and evident honesty of purpose, impressed every one who approached him with high ideas. Though a frontier man, and uneducated, he was not to be improperly approached or trifled with—his very appearance commanded respect, and left no one in doubt as to the true character of the man. During the session although to General Dodge had quarters at the old "Madison House"—it was a plainly-furnished room, having in it a bed, pine table, and two or three common chairs. They little was then required to make a Governor comfortable. General Dodge was dressed in blanket coat, his satinnet tights were quite faded, rather short, and old-fashioned—he wore buckskin in the winter, and stockings he never wore only used during official displays. He was so dressed on the occasion of the Count's visit, and though he had been informed of the contemplated visit, he had made no other preparation for it than to display on a table a pair of dragoon pistols, of which he was quite proud, a hunting knife, and a willow-bound jug—for, though the General seldom if ever indulged in the use of liquor, yet he was inclined to keep it within reach of his Western friends, for use when they called upon him. This was the appearance of the parties, and his room at the time the Count's landlord sent up word that Count Harastiy and his suite wished to pay their respects to Governor Dodge. "Send him up, sar, and him up, by the Gee's of Jerusalem!"

Very soon a procession was formed in the hall, the Count dressed in blue with grand display of gold lace and medals, side-sword and other trappings, leading the column, followed by his suite according to rank. The Governor sat quietly at his table, conversing with friends when a rap at the door announced the presence of the Hungarian nobles.

"Come in, sar," was the loud response of the Governor.

The door opened quietly, displaying the Count dressed in white kids in hand, bowing most obsequiously.

"Come in, sar, come in," was the kind invitation of the General.

In they came, and, when quiet was restored, the Count, who had not become very much Americanized, essayed to speak:

"Mecstur Guynor, I have done myself very much the honor to pay my leetle respects to his Excellency the Guynor of Wisconsin."

"Certainly, sar. Come in and take a cheer, sar. Glad to see you, sar," and the General straightened himself up, looking the noble Roman before him in native garb.

The Count took a "cheer," the only one at the command of the General, and the staff remained in rear of him, standing. A few commonplace remarks passed between the distinguished persons, concerning health, &c., when the Count, noticing the General's pistols, alluded to them—

"Hose pistols, sar—used in the Black Hawk war, sar," replied the Governor.

"And that leetle weepon, sir," continued the Count, pointing to the knife.

"That, sar, is my knife, used in slaying deer, sar," replied Dodge, "Made in Middletown, Missouri, sar. Not Sheffield in furrin parts."

After a few moments spent in unimportant conversation, the Governor and Count rose to their feet, shook hands, a warm invitation was given to call again, the Count bashed and bowed, his retinue followed, the door closed, and all was quiet again in the Executive chamber.

"Mr. Boddy," says the General, "where is Hungary—in furrin parts, I imagine, sar."

"Yes," says the Secretary, "and these men are exiles—driven from their Government."

"Ah, a military man, and yet he seems to know nothing about the Black Hawk war, sar. Fine man no doubt, but he has much to learn, sar."

Such was the first Court reception in Wisconsin.

Marvellous Coincidences.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

The subjoined is from a late number of the *Cosmopolitan*, published in London:

"We are taught by the Divine Philosopher—the God Man—that 'there is not a sparrow that falls to the ground unnoticed,' and that the hairs of our head are numbered by the Infinite One. This revelation the savans of the day are skeptical about, yet there are a thousand incidents that verify the text, and the daily press as continually recording, which support the records of St. Matthew and St. Luke.

"We have made the above remarks and copied the Bible texts, drawn thereto from reading a paragraph in the New York *Citizen* and *Round Table* which tends to establish these truths of revelation. As we personally know the parties, we can vouch for the accuracy of the statements. The paragraph is as follows: Among the pictures purchased by the American Art Union for distribution in 1846, were three pictures by George Harvey (formerly a resident of this city, but now living in England, and a good artist), one of which was a flower piece. It fell to the lot of a gentleman residing in the association. Mr. Harvey subscribed for three chances in the Art Union, placing his own name down for two, and for a little girl of his acquaintance, a pupil of Daly's, presenting her with one of the tickets. When the distribution by lot took place, the flower piece by Harvey became the property of his little friend Daisy; but the most singular circumstance of all was that the companion of the said picture had been purchased by the father of the child, so that a pair of the artist's productions are now hanging side by side in the drawing-room.

"We have heard Mr. Harvey tell a similar case which occurred to his sister in England, to whom he had made a present of two tickets in the London Art Union. The first one gained nothing except the superb print given to every one. The next year his sister stipulated with Mr. Watson (the manager) that by paying £7, in addition to the ticket (we think it was the sum), she could have the statuette which she desired to possess. Mr. Harvey persuaded her not to conclude the bargain till after the drawing of the prizes. She took the statuette. We mention all another marvellous coincidence in regard to Mr. Harvey in our columns last spring. The marble for the obelisk to the memory of General Washington was obtained from a marble quarry owned by Mr. Harvey. Ten years after the block was sent to Virginia he came to England, and was introduced to Mr. George Field, who owned the original portrait of the illustrious woman. Mr. Field bequeathed the portrait, with copies of all his works, to the artist, and as his death they were delivered to him by his executors. It was through Mr. Field's information that Mr. Harvey gained the clew to the fact of General Washington's birth-place being in England, and which the artist has been at the trouble and expense to confirm by getting copies of the parish registers. We have heard Mr. Harvey repeat many other marvellous coincidences that have occurred to him, but we cannot now recollect our remarks on the subject. We will conclude by remarking that this artist's life has been a somewhat eventful one, in which he has been destined to perform a part that has had great and marked influence on contemporary affairs; but, as he is a quiet, retiring man, the world knows little of his influence in the world.

So far the *Cosmopolitan*.

To these coincidences another can be added which will interest the readers of the *Evening Post*. Last week Mr. Harvey was looking over some old manuscript papers, when he came across the pedigree of a portrait of Shakspeare, painted, he thinks, by Jansen. The portrait is on copper, and has been in the family from the lifetime of the bard. Mr. Harvey's cousin was the owner, who was kind enough to loan it, after exacting a solemn promise that it should not be copied, which has been faithfully kept; but, marvellous to say, as the time the owner came for the portrait a total stranger called on the artist to show him an old portrait of Shakspeare, and offered it for sale. It was a lifesize head, but somewhat the worse for wear in the background and figure. The face, however, was free from any injury. The old portrait was purchased by the artist, as it wonderfully resembled the likeness of his own owned by his cousin, though not so exquisitely painted, but still with great artistic skill.

Here is the pedigree of Mr. Daniel Beale Harvey's portrait: Anthony Nicholas of Hyde Hall, Ingatestone, Essex—from whom the portrait came—was son of Anthony Nicholas, rector of Willingale, Essex, and was related to Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary to the Duke of Buckingham in 1628, and in 1641 to Charles I. Anthony Nicholas of Hyde Hall, dies in 1661, and leaves his property to his wife, formerly Ann Hammond. This widow married George Price in 1663, who dies in 1686, and his widow again married Jeremiah Shaw, she still living at Hyde Hall. Ann Shaw dies in 1709 and leaves her property to her brother, Wm. Hammond, of Walthamstow, Essex, who dies in 1726, and leaves much of his property to his son, John Hammond, who thus becomes possessed of the portrait. He succeeded to his father's property in 1729, and dies in 1745, leaving his property to his niece, Mary Trap, who marries in 1748, Joseph Lindsay, of Spitalfields, and becomes possessed of the property of her uncle, John Hammond. Mary Lindsay marries Daniel Beale, of Goodman's Fields. He dies in 1785. The mother, Mary Trap, dies in 1798, and leaves her property to her grandchildren, Ann Beale and Joseph Lindsay Beale. The former takes the portrait, and Ann Beale marries Daniel Wing Harvey, in 1806, by whom she had one son, Daniel Beale Harvey, the present proprietor of the portrait.

Many more, just as true, can be given, if it is thought that their perusal would interest the public.

OLD JOHN BROWN.

The Meeting of Two Extremists—How Brown Sold Some Horses.

From the Minnesota Journal of Commerce.

A. Miner Grinwold, known extensively as "The Fat Contributor" and humorist, who recently gave such a splendid lecture in Ingersoll Hall, has since been travelling in Kansas, and in one of his letters to the Cincinnati *Times* gives a description of Osawattomie, where old John Brown so bravely and fearlessly commenced "marching on" to freedom. Griswold says:

I had a little reminiscence of John Brown, which may be of sufficient interest to incorporate here. In 1859 I was one of the editors of the Cleveland *National Democrat*, a Buchanan organ. The political campaign was red hot, and I, with the veteran Democratic editor of Ohio, One day Ossian E. Dodge, who lived in Cleveland at that time (and who is now a Chicago lawyer), entered the *Democrat* office, accompanied by a man of peculiar aspect on account of the whiteness and luxuriousness of his shaggy hair and beard.

"Colonel Flood," said Dodge, "permit me to introduce to you old John Brown, of Kansas."

"A man," said Flood, rising and extending his hand, "whom I have not already met on almost every other man in America. John Brown, how are ye!"

Brown smiled, good-humoredly, at the situation, and they both sat down, and quietly chatted together for half an hour or so regarding the Kansas troubles. I remember Brown did not speak much, but from time to time he confirmed of this sturdy Free State champion. He was quite subdued in his manner, and talked in a quiet way, though there was a steady glare in his eye, and a stern development of the lines of firmness about his mouth.

He had some horses he had brought from Kansas with him to sell, and I remember some of our Democratic politicians, who made the *Democrat* office their headquarters, din't hesitate to assert among themselves that "Old Brown was a horse thief."

He remained in Cleveland a few days, until he had disposed of his equine stock, when he left to marry and settle down on his farm, which he afterward proved, although I don't remember of his mentioning any such purpose in his conversation with the Colonel. Flood, who was the editorial room of a Buchanan newspaper, in those days, was not just the place for unfolding such a scheme as Brown was contemplating and revolving under that shock of iron-gray hair.

The next I heard of Osawattomie Brown was that Quantrell's freak of burning Mr. Flood went to Virginia, and was present at his execution. He told me afterward that he stood as the fool of the stairway, by which Brown ascended the scaffold, and as the sheriff and his landlord sent up word that Count Harastiy and his suite wished to pay their respects to Governor Dodge. "Send him up, sar, and him up, by the Gee's of Jerusalem!"

We well recolh et the above visit, and the cordial manner in which Colonel Flood, the old fire-eating Democrat, greeted the venerable, fearless, and renowned "Osawattomie Brown."

Brown sold his horses at auction in the face of repeated threats that he should be arrested on suspicion of stealing them. He replied to the menacing threats of the insulting crowd in calm, firm and measured tones of almost musical sweetness: "Gentlemen, I have been surrounded by a greater number of ruffians,—by men worse steeped in whiskey, tobacco, and filthy profanity,—by men of worse manners and manner principles,—if that is possible; but I was never scared, and there is no man living who can turn me aside from what I know to be a path of duty. I have your question of where here or how I obtained the horses, I disdain to reply. They are now mine, and every dollar that I obtain for them goes toward establishing a principle of which a few years hence will be considered the brightest star on Columbia's shield—Universal Liberty!"

The sale proceeded without further interruption, and as we walked back to our office the old patriarch whispered, "I know we wouldn't have any serious trouble! I have felt for years that I had a mission to perform; and I shall succeed in the field of freedom in which will roll on to success, even though attempts be made to block it with half a million of armed men."

A Nameless Shadow.

From the New York Evening Post.

Every month, we might almost say every week, some cherished historical belief is rudely set aside. A short time ago, efforts were made to prove that William Tell never had any existence, and a few years hence some practical ghoul will be asserting that Washington's hatchet did not kill that famous cherry-tree, and, in fact, that the tree itself is only a piece of imagination. In the following generation a philosopher will undoubtedly arise to prove that Washington himself never lived, and that his name was only used by the ancients as a symbol of what nineteenth centuries as a typical incarnation of certain great mental qualities, but that the idea of his ever actually having walked the earth is merely a gross superstition, formed by the material mind of succeeding ages.

In matters of art the incredulity of our times is asserting itself strongly, and the authenticity of famous old paintings is put to the test as never before. Some recognized world favorites have not escaped untouched; but Mr. Story, in the last number of *Blackwood's*, certainly shows a spirit of iconoclasm which is quite painful. He distinctly asserts, in a review of the story of Beatrice Cenci, that the well-known portrait of that ill-fated heroine, painted by Guido, and which for two centuries at least, has been received as authentic by the world of art, is no portrait at all: that it does not represent Beatrice, and that it is only a vulgar tradition which gives to it this reputation.

Mr. Story proceeds to criticise the picture—not as a work of art, but as a Cenci portrait—by pointing out the incongruous character of the head-dress, which is a sort of yellow turban, tied loosely about the head—a style never in vogue in Italy, and apparently of an oriental origin. He gives other reasons for his belief that the picture is not the portrait of the unhappy Beatrice, and certainly his verdict is entitled to very great weight on all subjects connected with art.

Critics and writers of books of travel have expended a vast amount of sentiment on this same portrait, but they discovered in the agonized countenance the despair which, they say, could only result from the hopeless remorse which such a crime as that committed by Beatrice could entail. The authenticity of the portrait has been unquestioned till now.

But whatever it may really represent, this superb picture will ever remain one of the treasures of the world. The visitor to Rome will remember it well. It is on the wall of one of the two small rooms which form the gallery of the Barberini palaces, and consists only of a life-size head and part of the bust against a dark background. The face is upturned, and the expression of agony on the fair young countenance is something which can be found on no other canvas in existence. The artist has achieved wonderful results with a marvelously limited variety of color. Guido was always a graceful and beautiful painter, but in this picture he attained a depth and power which are without a parallel in his works.

A Deadly Duel.

George Slawson, of Visallia, writes the following details of a hideous tragedy to the Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*: "There has been another terrible fight with one of the escaped State Prison convicts. The particulars are as follows: Francis O. Armistead, the man who was one of the foremost in the killing of Roberts, Morton, and Black, found the track of Charley Jones about fifty miles from the head of Long Valley, on the San Joaquin River, and trailed him to a sheep camp, where he was stooping. Armistead had some talk with Jones, telling him he wanted to hire a man to drive horses to Arizona. Jones hired to him for the trip and these matters rested till morning. In the morning Armistead told me what was up, and said that he expected to have h—l before he got through. While we were talking Jones went to the house and got my Henry rifle, which he came out and said: 'I know your business. You want to take me back to Nevada. I will die first.' When he had thus declared himself, he at once drew up and fired at Armistead; but missed instantly returned the fire, his shot taking effect in Jones' right breast. The fight now began in dead earnest, and, both men being armed with Henry rifles, it was fearful. There was almost a constant stream of lead. And it seemed that nearly every shot took effect. The men were about thirty steps apart. Jones kept giving way. Armistead following him up till he fell from loss of blood. When Armistead fell, Jones rushed upon him, but Armistead raised his gun again and fired, shooting Jones through the head and killing him instantly. Thus ended the most desperate fight ever witnessed in the country. Armistead fired fifteen shots, hitting his mark twelve times; while Jones, the convict, fired eleven shots, nine of which took effect upon the body of Armistead, and either of the wounds inflicted would probably have proved fatal."

Armistead lived about two hours after the fight. He was the coolest man I ever saw. He said that if he had killed Jones he was willing to die.

The Storm in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 8.

On the 17th of November, three days ago, rain began to

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1872.

PARTY POLICY.

We print an editorial from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, concerning the choice of the next candidate of the Republican party for President. The suggestions of the *Republican* cannot fail to strike every intelligent person with great force. The suggestion that it might be advisable to nominate some other person than General Grant, will, of course, be treated as disloyalty and sedition in some quarters; but that does not lessen the force of the suggestion itself. The reasons given for the selection of some other candidate are facts, the existence of which cannot be suppressed, and the force of which cannot be ignored by cries of treason.

The Republican party has never been the property of any particular person. Its conventions have been representative, and have never been created by letters patent. Its nominations have reflected the popular will, and have never been dictated from Custom House, Post Office, Senate Chamber, or Cabinet Council. When the time shall come that Republicans are not at liberty to consider the relative fitness, or capacity, or expediency of candidates seeking the nomination for President, and the party thus becomes a mere machine to register the decrees and wishes of persons already in office, then the party will cease to have any claim upon public confidence or respect, and become a disgraceful despotism, to be overthrown at the first opportunity. The attempt to debase the party into a mere chattel in the hands of any one man, ought to be met resolutely, and be promptly rebuked. The Republican party does not consist merely of the men holding office and those seeking office. It consists very largely of men who support it from motives of principle, and from regard to the national welfare; and upon these persons party discipline, for coercive purposes, is entirely thrown away. Apart from all personal considerations, there can be no wiser policy than to discuss, in the freest manner, everything pertaining to the welfare of the party, including the choice of candidates. Above all other things, the American people instinctively resent anything looking like divine right in office. Anything tending to suppress discussion, or to deny the right of freedom of choice in electing Presidents and Vice-Presidents, will assuredly provoke a resentment fatal to those who attempt it. Nothing in the theory or practice of American politics authorizes or justifies members of Congress, either individually or in caucus, to select candidates for President, or to determine who shall be chosen. The Civil Service Commission, it is true, reports to the President that nearly all, if not all, the Federal offices in each State are filled by persons selected by the Senators from those States, and forced upon the President. The Civil Service Commission does not say, though it strongly intimates, that the power to make these appointments has been conceded by the Executive to these Senators, for the consideration of their support in the Senate, and the support of their stipendiaries in the States, of the renomination of the President. The Commission reports to the President that he no longer exercises the Executive power of appointment, and that his function is merely that of an office-broker to fill the contracts of the men in Congress who advocate his re-election.

We can imagine nothing so disastrous to the Republican party as the nomination of a candidate forced upon the party through the agency of mere office-holders. It is a mistake to assume that a nomination is equivalent to an election. The Democratic organization is still formidable, and it is now preparing its campaign on the hypothesis that General Grant, and nobody else, is to be the candidate of the Republican party. It believes that his renomination will excite against the Republican party a thousand antagonistic forces and currents that would remain dormant if any other candidate were nominated. Its "passive policy" is intended to catch and utilize these antagonisms, which, as it happens, are all directed against General Grant, and none of them against either Blaine, Colfax, Trumbull, Sumner, Buckingham, or any other of a dozen prominent members of the party who might be named.

AN APPEAL FOR HIGH TAXES.

The so-called "Industrial League" of Philadelphia, consisting of sundry heavy capitalists, has presented a memorial to Congress, protesting against what they understand is "a purpose upon the part of certain persons, under the pretence of revenue reform, to urge a general reduction in the rates of impost duty upon manufactured goods." Of course, this League insinuates that persons seeking revenue reform are influenced by a desire to aid foreign industry at the expense of American industry. They assert that all the interests of this country are thriving, and that this circumstance is due to the protection which is afforded to certain persons and classes by the tariff. They insist that "farmers, artisans, and middle-men" of every class share the general thrift growing out of the bounties paid to the memorialists and those whom they represent.

If we are to believe the statements of the Industrial League, it is one of the most painful circumstances connected with the unexampled prosperity of American manufacturers that they are so weak that the reduction of one cent in the pound of pig-metal is certain to result in the closing of all the furnaces of the country. Thus the reduction of the duty on pig iron from $9 to $7 per ton, it is asserted, so threatened the production of that article that the erection of new furnaces was stopped. The fact is, the American production of pig iron is not equal to the demands of the country; and, though it is increasing annually, the importation of foreign pig is a matter of necessity, to make up that deficit which American furnaces cannot supply. The statement that the reduction of the duty, or the total repeal of the duty, would suspend any furnace, is a gross fabrication, denied by the notorious facts of the cost of production. The statement of the League is on a par with that of the man who, accustomed to 100 per cent profit, bellows that his business will be destroyed if his profit be reduced to 50 per cent. So long as the demand for pig iron is in excess of the production, and so long as an importation of iron is a matter of necessity, there can be no stoppage of American production by foreign competition. The entire duty might be repealed, and still pig iron, foreign and domestic, would command excessive profits until the supply shall, at least, approximate to the demand. Every reduction in the price will stimulate demand, and there is no country in Europe that can afford to produce pig iron and sell it here, even free of duty, for less money than the domestic production can be profitably sold for.

This League evidently has a poor opinion of the intelligence of Congress, and of the country, when it repeats, as an established truth, the assertion that there can be no cheap iron or steel in this country so long as there is not a tax sufficiently high to prohibit the foreign article, except to supply a deficiency in the home production. The argument that Congress must first tax the country from 50 to 80 per cent for an indefinite number of years in order to reduce the price of the thing produced, is one of those absurdities which even the Industrial League should be ashamed to repeat any longer. The fact that the price of steel rails in other countries has fallen off during the last ten years, is no more to be attributed to the American tariff than the fall in any other commodity where production has increased in the same ratio; but the fact that the American people pay about 75 per cent more for steel rails than the people of any other country, is due exclusively to the tariff. The production of steel rails ten years ago was small, and costly; that production is now rendered less expensive, and is general the world over. All mankind has had the benefit of the reduced price, owing to the increased production, except the people of this country, who are still compelled to pay, in 1872, the prices which prevailed many years ago, elsewhere. We have at this day 55,000 miles of railway, one-tenth of which has to be renewed annually. No other people on earth stand so much in need of cheap steel rails as we do. So great is this need that, under any other government, the man who would introduce the article would be welcomed as a national benefactor. We exclude him so far as we can. We close our doors to the steel rails which the world is offering us, and we compel our own people, who want such rails, to pay a bounty of 75 per cent, or more, to certain ex-Congressmen and their partners of the Industrial League. Of course, this Industrial League, whose members own the pig-iron furnaces, the steel works, the coal mines, and the railways which transport the coal, and who enjoy a special bounty on each of these commodities, think the country was never so prosperous as it has been since the collection of taxes for their personal benefit began; and, of course, they are loud in their denunciations of all persons who seek to reform the tariff by the repeal of taxes not levied for revenue purposes.

The Industrial League advise Congress to repeal the excise taxes, which are all revenue, and increase those on iron, steel and carpets, of which the government receives only one dollar of every six paid by the public. They ask the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee, equal, in the aggregate, to fifty cents per head of the population, annually, and to increase the tax on hats, caps, woollen and cotton clothing, so that each person shall pay an average of ten or twelve dollars tax, of which the government will get one or two dollars, and the Industrial League the remainder.

One of the signers of this memorial is the owner of the nickel mine in Pennsylvania, who thinks that the salvation of the country depends upon taxing the whole American people, who use plated ware, for his personal benefit. The whole memorial, based as it is upon the theory that no manufactures can exist in this country unless the people are taxed to support them, is one of the weakest and most unprincipled appeals yet issued by that school of genteel robbers.

HOW SCHURZ WAS "SHOWN UP."

It must be confessed that the New York *Times* has come out very unfortunately, thus far, in its avowed undertaking of "showing up" all Senators who should dare to identify themselves with any movement for the reform of existing abuses in the administration of the Government. In the *Times'* ethics, for a Senator to hint at an improvement in the New York Custom House, or a reform of the system of appointments, is to "attack the President." Hence, when Senators Schurz, Trumbull, and others were found to be moving in the direction mentioned, the *Times* announced, in a manner pregnant with official consequences, that it would soon proceed to make very fine mince-meat of these Senators. After a due course of knife-whetting, and, apparently, much study of Schurz's vulnerable points, it advanced, the other day, to its deadly work, with the following cuts and thrusts at that gentleman:

1. It was charged that Schurz declined a Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor in Wisconsin, because he wanted a higher place on the ticket, and that he then contemptuously refused to support the ticket.

2. That, in the campaign of 1860, Schurz charged $250 a week and certain extras, for his services as a stump-speaker.

3. That he demanded a Major General's commission of Lincoln, on resigning the Spanish Mission in 1862.

4. That he chased Henderson out of Missouri in order to get that gentleman's seat in the United States Senate.

5. That Schurz came to the Chicago Convention of 1868 with "revolutionary intent" (specifications to this charge wanting).

6. That he used to bore Grant a good deal with applications for appointments.

7. That, as a result of this, a brother-in-law of Schurz was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in Chicago.

There were, interspersed among these capital charges, sundry innuendoes and satirical observations, too ethereal in their nature for presentation bodily,—such as that Schurz is a foreigner and an exile for opinion's sake; that he was not brilliantly successful as a military commander, etc.

To these charges, Mr. Schurz replied in detail in a personal explanation in the Senate on Monday. We do not give his reply here, because the good sense of the reader, detecting at once the frivolousness of the charges, even if proven, will make the work of refutation needless. The Senator shows plainly that he did not bolt the Republican ticket in Wisconsin in 1859. But suppose he had; is the *Times*, which forsook the Republican party and led off in Andy Johnson's behalf with a grand bolting movement in 1866, authorized to call him to account for it? Mr. Schurz showed conclusively that he did not make the charges specified for services, but that, on the contrary, he labored upon the stump, some 72 weeks, for less money than a popular lecturer gets for three weeks' services, and that during that time his necessary expenses, exceeding all receipts, ate up his private means. But suppose this had not been the case, and Schurz had come out of his pilgrimage with money in his pocket, is it not pitiable business to resort to such petty accusations as this? Schurz shows that he did not demand a Major General's commission from Lincoln; but what if he had done so? The only tangible points presented by the *Times*, worthy of the Senator's attention, were the charges which seek to convict him of soliciting office for his brother-in-law, and to identify him with the appointment of Pile, of Missouri, to a foreign mission. From both these heinous crimes Mr. Schurz fully exculpates himself, notwithstanding the *Times'* charges seemed, on their first presentation, to be backed up by statements which could only have been obtained at or about the White House.

When the *Times* began to bombard Tammany with its figures from the Comptroller's books, the apologists for corruption could only answer, "O, that's Jones. We know Jones. He is a pretty fellow. Ha, ha!" In like manner, and with equal logic, the *Times* now says, "O, that's Schurz. We know him. Isn't he a pretty fellow?" The *Times* was strong in the Tammany fight because it had the facts on its side. Now it is weak, for precisely the opposite reason.

The attention of tax-payers is called to the fact that the city tax, personal as well as real estate, is now due, and should be paid, in order to save cost, before the City Collector applies for judgment, which he will do in a short time, as we understand. The opinion, which appears to prevail to some extent, that the tax warrants for 1871 were destroyed by the late fire, is an erroneous one, as far as the city tax warrants are concerned. They were all saved, and have been in the hands of the City Collector since Dec. 9, 1871.

Real estate owners should bear in mind that payment of taxes is, under the present condition of things, absolutely necessary as a means of perfecting their titles. Payment of taxes, with possession or color of title will make a good title in seven years. Probably this time will be shortened by the Legislature. But, if the land is sold for taxes, once during that period, it makes a break in the operation, and renders it necessary to commence *de novo*.

The civil war in New Orleans has given rise to a great many epithets and phrases which are not civil. The Warmoth papers refer to the Carter faction of the House as the gin-shop legislators, on account of its sitting at a liquor-saloon. The opposition, in turn, allude to the Governor as His Fraudulency. "Quorum" has become a by-word with everybody, and small boys in the streets threaten boldly to break each other's quorums. The National Administration organ explains that the retreat of the Carterites to the "Gem" occurred, "because to enter it the Thugs [*i. e.*, Warmoth's police] would have been compelled to ascend the narrow winding stairway in Indian file, thus enabling the Representatives to defend themselves and repel the assaulting miscreants one at a time." Then follows a puff of the saloon and the quality of its liquors, evidently in liquidation of certain accounts run up by "our reporter." Meantime, it is a terrible thing to be a member of either of the rival houses; for, as one of them shows his head at his boarding-house, he is pounced upon by a Sergeant-at-Arms in pursuit of a quorum. Here is a specimen scene from the session over the gin-shop:

> At 3:10 our reporter left the House, where fifty members were present, nearly all asleep, Mr. Fontelieu in the chair. All was quiet but determined. Evidently the trouble is not yet concluded. Sergeant-at-Arms still absent in search of absent members, and a crowd of about thirty sympathizers mounting guard in the street.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The annual report of the Librarian of Congress, for the year 1871, presents some facts which are of general interest, both in connection with the condition of our National Library, and as showing the amount of book-making in the United States during the past year, the copyright law providing that a copy of each book shall be deposited with the Librarian before the copyright can issue. On the 1st of December, 1870, the aggregate number of volumes in the library was 197,668, besides about 30,000 pamphlets. On the 1st of December, 1871, the enumeration shows a total of 236,846 volumes, and about 40,000 pamphlets. The whole number of volumes added during the year was 39,178, besides about 9,000 pamphlets. Through the operations of the copyright law, the increase of the library during the year has been as follows: Books, 5,599; periodicals and pamphlets, 3,401; musical compositions, 5,085; dramatic compositions, 70; photographs, 70; prints, engravings, and chromos, 4,571; maps and charts, 331; total number of articles, 19,896. The amount of trash included in this enumeration must, of course, be appalling; but it is nevertheless interesting as showing the material development of American literature. If it was true, in the days of Solomon, that "Of the making of books there is no end," what would that worthy have said if he were Librarian of Congress at the present time? If it was true, in the days of Job, that the great martyr wished his enemy would write a book, what an ample revenge he might enjoy were he standing in the Congressional Librarian's shoes! The great number of musical publications in this enumeration, almost equal to that of the books, will attract attention, and shows a very gratifying development of musical culture and extent of musical study. There is probably not a country in the world, with the exception of Germany, where music is more generally or thoroughly studied than in the United States, and the same rule holds true in regard to the nationality of students in the European schools and conservatories of music. There is scarcely an important institution of music in Europe which does not boast of a handsome percentage of American pupils, who display remarkable aptness and proficiency. The drama does not make a very remarkable showing in the enumeration. Only seventy plays have been written, and among these there is not one worthy to rank either as an original or creditable American play. The best dramatic productions have been adaptations from the French, and scarcely one of these rises to the dignity of a real drama. The present condition of the theatre, and likewise of public taste with regard to it, does not favor the growth of an elevated dramatic literature. British burlesque, French immorality, and American spectacle are the three elements which enter into the composition of almost every play written during the past five years; and the addition of native dramatic literature to the Congressional Library during this time is not worth the space it occupies. The same line of remark is almost as true of the fine-art contributions to the library. France still supplies us with our best steel engravings, Germany with the best lithographs and chromos, while the department of wood engraving, in which we excel, is entirely devoted to illustration, and does not appear as a specialty in the Library of Congress.

The most of the report is devoted to the necessity of providing more room for books, the total number now reaching a quarter of a million of volumes, and the adoption of some means by which the copyright business may be so transacted as not to interfere with the space which should be kept clear for the public, and a convenient reading-room for Congress established.

THE LATE SNOW BLOCKADE.

The experience of the present winter will have a most important bearing on the travel and traffic along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, in its management for the future. The storms have been much more severe and earlier in the season than heretofore, and in several respects, therefore, the company was poorly prepared to keep the road in running order. The opening of the mines in Utah created, last fall, a large demand for grain and produce, and this, with the pressure of freights Eastward, had left the stations poorly supplied with coal. It was erroneously supposed that this could be furnished, as heretofore, later in the season. Such a mistake will not be repeated.

It has been found, also, that the snow-fences and sheds thus far in use have proved to be of very little practical value. The winds and storms come from unexpected directions. Many of the fences were blown down; some were on the wrong side of the track; and generally the storms showed qualities which the officers of the road were not prepared to meet. Assistant Superintendent Clark has been in the mountains for several weeks past with a large force, doing all that human agency can do to keep the road open, and learning what is necessary to keep the road from being blocked up by storms in the future. He reports that a hundred thousand dollars expended properly for snow-sheds and fences will enable the road to be operated with perfect certainty through the entire winter. As every month's stoppage of the trains must damage the road much more than the sum named, all possible safeguards will be introduced before another year. The delay of passengers and freights for three weeks has been very annoying to travellers and to merchants, and still more so to the railway company. It is some comfort to know that these annoyances will not be likely to occur in the future.

A Springfield telegram communicates an important fact in this fashion:

> It is understood that Dan. Munn, Ed. Baker, and two or three other Federal office-holders, are here making preparations to get through the House a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution in favor of the one-term amendment was passed. They are said to urge this on the ground that the passage of such resolution, especially coming from Illinois, would be exceedingly injurious to the prospects of General Grant. It is further reported that one of the South Side members is the person chosen to make the motion to reconsider.

Here is a case described by the Civil Service Commission of the interference of Federal office-holders in the regulation of State politics. When the Investigating Committee of the Senate have got through with the New York Custom House, and have heard all about Tom Murphy's use of his official position and of the public money to corrupt political conventions and control the Legislature of New York, perhaps they had better pay a short visit to Springfield, and ascertain why the Supervisor of Whiskey and the Assessors and Collectors of Federal taxes are moved to defeat the passage of a resolution favoring the one-term principle. Had not these office-holders better attend to their official business, and let the Legislature of Illinois act for itself? Personally, they are not interested in the amendment, and their official interference, if voluntary, is impudent, and, if in obedience to orders, is an insult to the Legislature and to the State.

A despatch from St. Paul, dated the 9th inst., says, "Very little was done in the Legislature to-day, beyond the presentation of a Bible to the Senate by its Chaplain." If the reporter had worded his despatch, "A great deal was done in the Legislature to-day," he would have hit nearer the exact truth. It is creditable to the Chaplain that he should have construed his duties to be religious rather than political in character; and that the Legislature needed the Bible we take for granted, judging from the analogies of legislative bodies in general. We do not mean to insinuate that the Minnesota Legislature needs the Bible more than any other Legislature; in fact, it would be a blessed thing if every Legislature owned a copy of this work, and used it as a frequent reference in the framing of bills and the shaping of personal conduct. As a standard authority, the Decalogue might come in constant use, and, for the quickest method of putting Satan behind him, no member would have to look in vain. We congratulate both the Chaplain and the Senate, and we shall henceforward look to Minnesota legislation in St. Paul to be governed by some of the spirit of that worthy Saint.

New Railways in Illinois.

In the report of the Railroad Commissioners of Illinois, we find that the length of railroad lines in operation in this State is: Single main track, 5,730¾ miles; double track, 79¾ miles; branches, 79½ miles; siding and other tracks, 517¼ miles. Total, 6,406¾. The length of line in operation July 1, 1871, was 4,549¼ miles, and between that date and Dec. 1, 1871, there had been in course of construction and completed 941 miles additional. There was, on Dec. 1, 1871, in course of construction, but not completed, 1,208 miles, which, when completed, will make a grand total of 6,698¼ miles.

The railways now in process of construction are stated to be the following:

Bloomington & Ohio River Railroad, 70 miles of grading completed, whole finished probably in '72.

Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, 162 miles from Chicago. Grading nearly completed, and 20 miles of track to be laid in December.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, 210 miles from Chicago to Vincennes, Indiana. Road completed to Danville, Vermilion County.

Champaign, Monticello & Decatur Railroad, 42 miles from Champaign to Decatur. Road about half completed.

Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, 150 miles from Cairo to Vincennes, Indiana. Grading partly completed.

Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, 135 miles from East St. Louis to Cairo, *via* Waterloo, Sparta, Murphysboro, and Jonesboro. Guage, 3 feet.

Chicago & Iowa Railroad, 83 miles from Aurora to Forreston. Commenced in 1871, and track-laying completed Nov. 26, 1871.

Decatur, Sullivan & Mattoon Railroad, 40 miles from Decatur to Mattoon. Most of the iron laid.

Decatur & State Line Railroad, 129 miles from Mokena to Decatur. Grading and bridging completed.

Fairbury, Pontiac & Northwestern Railroad, 30 miles from Fairbury to Streator. Commenced business in July, 1871.

Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, 110 miles from Springfield. Grading and bridging completed in 1870; track-laying commenced May, 1871; road completed for business Nov. 22, 1871.

Indiana & Illinois Railroad Company; 151 miles from Indianapolis, 72 miles of the line in Illinois. Work now progressing.

Illinois Farmers' Railroad, 30 miles from Jacksonville to Virden; 18 miles in operation.

Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, 79½ miles from Bloomington to the Indiana State line; track-laying began September, 1871, and 50 miles completed on Dec. 1.

Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad, from Plymouth, Ind., to Hennepin, Ill., 100 miles from State line to Hennepin. Grading completed, and work progressing on the bridge over the Illinois River, at Hennepin.

Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur Railroad, 70 miles from Peoria to Decatur. Grading under contract.

Peoria & Rock Island. Last rail laid July 7, and road in operation.

Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, 75 miles from Paris to Decatur. Grading and bridging progressing and 15 miles of track laid.

Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 69 miles from Quincy to Carrolton; 22 miles completed and in operation.

Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, 72 miles from Springfield to Lewiston. Grading and bridging progressing and 22 miles of track laid.

Springfield & Illinois Southwestern Railway, 226 miles from Shawneetown on the Ohio River to Beardstown on the Illinois River. Opened for business from Shawneetown to Beardstown, 139 miles; Springfield to Beardstown, 45 miles; under construction from Para to Altamont, 32 miles. Whole to be completed February, 1872.

Iowa.

The Iowa Legislature has elected officers as follows,—all Republicans:

Senate—Captain J. A. T. Hull, Secretary; Colonel W. L. Vestal, of Buena Vista County, First Assistant Secretary; C. V. Gardner, of Pottawattomie, Second Assistant Secretary; Miss Fannie H. Richards, of Franklin, Engrossing Clerk; E. G. Stanly, Enrolling Clerk; A. F. Hoffer, of Fayette, Sergeant-at-Arms; William McMarshman, of Warren, Doorkeeper; Miss Ida Stoughton and Mrs. E. M. Wright, Paper-Folders; Al. Swalm of Greene, Postmaster; John N. Edwards, of Jefferson, Assistant Postmaster.

House—James Wilson, of Tama, Speaker; J. J. Safely, of Wapello, Chief Clerk; Benj. J. Van Steenburg, First Assistant Clerk; H. A. Copeland, of Mills, Second Assistant Clerk; Miss Mattie E. Locke, Engrossing Clerk; Mrs. Laura C. Berry, Enrolling Clerk; Al. Swalm, Postmaster; J. N. Edwards, Assistant Postmaster; C. W. Sherman, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The new Post Office bill now before the Senate contains a clause which perpetuates the irritating policy that has been kept up by local Postmasters acting under instructions from Washington. This clause reads: "All mail matter deposited for mailing, paid only in part, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate of delivery." The intention of the law is evident enough. It is simply that all letters should be sent, and the deficit, whether great or little, collected at the place of designation. But the exact reverse of this is the case. If the proper postage of a letter is three cents, and the sender, by mistake, puts on a two-cent stamp, the letter goes back to the writer, or is sent to the Dead Letter Office, on the ground that one cent is not a "rate," and, as the law requires the unpaid "rate" to be collected on delivery, it cannot require the forwarding of a letter on which but one cent is due. In commenting on this, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

> This is bad logic and worse practice; but even this false refuge the authorities were recently compelled to abandon on a case we made for their decision. We made up a letter on which the postage was six cents. We put on it a three-cent stamp and a two-cent stamp, making five cents paid. The letter was forwarded and the one cent collected on delivery. Here, then, is a wicked and illegal discrimination against a letter on which a two-cent stamp has been placed, when the postage is three cents. It is illegal, because the present law orders all letters paid in part to be forwarded and the unpaid part to be collected on delivery.

When it is considered that the burden of this oppression falls upon the poor and ignorant, and that the silly pretence in reality puts the Government to additional expense, it would seem the part of good sense to change the reading of this particular clause so as to prevent, hereafter, such unjust discriminations.

The telegraph reports Judge Noah Davis, of New York, as declaring, before the Retrenchment Committee, that it was "to the dishonest merchants of that city that most of the corruption existing among the subordinate officers of the Custom House is chargeable." Now, if Judge Noah Davis had weighed his words more carefully, he would have said, probably, that the corruption is chargeable to the influences which prevail at the Custom House, and to the faults of the system which systematically draws into the customs service a dishonorable class of men, and then, by underpaying them, tempts them to subsist irregularly off the revenues of the Government, along with the dishonest merchants who necessarily become parties to their frauds. But Judge Davis has, doubtless, earned the gratitude of Messrs. Howe and Stewart, of the committee, by furnishing a scapegoat for these now undeniable crimes. Those diligent whitewashers will, doubtless, on the strength of this testimony, take the earliest occasion to report that all the reform wanted is the abolition of all dishonest New York merchants.

For some time past the English press has been calling the attention of the Government to the alleged encroachments of Russia upon the British possessions in Asia. A significant despatch of the 9th inst. from London shows that measures have been taken to prevent these encroachments in the future. Ten thousand troops have been ordered to the northwestern frontier of "England in Asia," for the ostensible purpose of subjugating the native tribes of that region. The real object of the movement is, probably, to keep an army of observation near the threatened points.

A new method of thievery has made its appearance in Pittsburgh. The perpetrator attends some church and sits by the door. When the collection-plate is handed him, he grabs the contents and disappears at full speed. Taught by experience, the church-authorities send two deacons with each plate nowadays, and, as police duty has become one of the diaconal functions, the advocates of muscular Christianity expect to carry everything before them at the next election.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian* has a long editorial endorsing the "passive policy," and immediately thereafter expresses a fervent wish "that the people might now find a Guy Fawkes to creep beneath the devil's inn ['devil's inn' is *Caucasian* for the United States Congress], and, by the explosive power of 1,000,000 tons of nitro-glycerine, blow it as near to heaven as any of its thieves will ever get."

We trust that whatever Chicago may have to offer upon the question of the repeal of the income tax will be accepted as purely disinterested advice. The Fire has abolished the tax for Chicago, by abolishing the incomes of the past year and absorbing those of the next. We can now view all questions relating to incomes or income taxes from high moral ground.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

A Department of Public Charities Established.

Dr. Ben. C. Miller Appointed Superintendent.

Turkish Prunes, Young Hyson Tea, and Other Poor House Luxuries.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the County Treasurer's office, President Julius White in the chair. There were also present the following Commissioners: Ashton, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, and Stearns.

JURY FEES.

A communication from the County Treasurer, reporting the amount of jury fees paid by the Clerk of the County Court to be $279, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A communication from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, setting forth the amount of jury fees at $310.50, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FREE TRANSPORTATION.

A communication from C. B. Nicholson, asking for free passage to New York for himself and wife, the latter being insane, was received.

Mr. Gindele made a statement confirmatory of her insanity, and her husband's inability to furnish transportation.

The prayer of the petitioner was granted.

OFFER OF MAPS TO THE COUNTY.

A communication was received from John Van Horn proposing to sell 300 maps of the city and county property, made under official authority. It was received. The communication proposed either to sell them or lend them to the county.

It was laid on the table.

THE COURT HOUSE JANITORS.

A communication from the County Clerk was received regarding the Court House janitors. He recommended the appointment of a head watchman, who should be also night watchman, and be held responsible, appointing his own assistants.

On motion of Commissioner Harrison, the Clerk was authorized temporarily to employ a janitor and watchman at such compensation as he might think proper.

ANOTHER APPLICANT FOR OFFICE.

An application from Christian Dudner for the appointment of engineer at the Insane Asylum, offering to discharge the duties for $1,600 per annum, including all necessary repairs.

It was laid on the table.

A communication from the County Agent was received, reporting that since the last report he had received $11.50 and expended $9.75.

Referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions of Commissioner Crawford with regard to the Department of Public Charities, Commissioner Pahlman in the chair.

The resolutions were taken up in order, the first being as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be, and is hereby, established a department of the public service of Cook County, which shall be known as the Department of Public Charities, which shall include the Poor House, Insane Asylum, and farm, County Physician's and County Agent's office, and all the officials whomsoever connected with those institutions and offices, except the Medical Board of the County Hospital.

Commissioner Harrison moved to amend it by adding "the Cook County Jail so far as the county has jurisdiction over the same."

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as adopted was amended.

The second resolution was taken up, as follows:

Second, The head of said department shall be the physician of the Insane Asylum and Poor House, who shall be known as Superintendent and Medical Director of Public Charities, who shall devote his entire time to the duties thereof, and shall receive as compensation $2,400 a year, which shall be in full payment for his services, and in lieu of all fees, perquisites, and charges for transportation.

Commissioner Harrison said he was opposed to legislating an office for an officer. He understood that there was a resignation in the hands of one of the Commissioners of the physician elected in the Asylum.

Commissioner Ashton submitted to the Board the following letter:

> *To the Board of County Commissioners:*
> GENTLEMEN: I hereby tender you my resignation as Physician to the Insane Asylum and Poor House of Cook County. I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
> BEN. C. MILLER.

It was laid over.

The second resolution as read was adopted.

The third resolution was read as follows:

Third, He shall have power to appoint an assistant, subject to the approval of this Board, who shall be known as Resident Physician at the Insane Asylum and Poor House, and shall reside thereat, and perform such duties as are now or may hereafter be required of him by competent authority, and shall receive as such compensation for his services $1,000 a year, together with board for himself and family (if married), consisting of his wife and not more than two children under 12 years of age, which salary shall be in full for and in lieu of all fees, and perquisites, and charges for transportation.

Commissioner Stevens moved to make the salary of the resident Physician, $1,000 a year. If a new office was to be created, which was to be the emporium over the other office, there were plenty of young physicians who would be glad to take it for $1,000.

Commissioner Harrison moved to amend by substituting "shall appoint" in place of "shall have power to appoint." He would amend by making the salary $1,200, as being only fair compensation for such a physician by making him appoint a subordinate for $1,000. He would like to amend by having the board for himself, wife, and all children under 10 years of age. He would not have a Rosenweig there, or a physician to learn the ways of men whose proper home would be the Penitentiary. He understood that the young man who would go there would have no family.

Commissioner White said he did not believe a competent man could be obtained for $1,200. He thought the Superintendent should have a little discretion to advance the salary to $1,500, if necessary. If a competent man could be had,—and he understood that the man there at present was eminently qualified for the position,—it would be enough; but if not, the Medical Director ought to be authorized to give $1,500, if necessary. He made a motion to that effect.

Commissioner Stevens thought that every officer appointed the other day needed a good medical Director to look after them. He opposed giving $1,500 to the resident physician.

The amendment to fix the salary at $1,200, instead of $1,500, prevailed.

The words "have power to" were stricken out.

Commissioner Harrison pressed his point that the "family" should be all children under 10 years.

Commissioner Stearns maintaining that the Board was going to allow the Warden only two children under 12, the minutes were referred to, and Commissioner Harrison was found to be correct. The resolution under discussion was so amended as to provide board for all children under 10 years of age.

It was then adopted.

The fourth resolution was as follows:

Fourth. The said Superintendent and Medical Director shall have general supervision of the domestic economy as well as the sanitary and hygienic departments of the public institutions committed to his charge, and shall be held accountable for the most economical administration of their affairs compatible with the humane treatment of their unfortunate inmates. He shall visit the Poor House and Insane Asylum at least three times a week, for the purpose of inspection and consultation with the resident physician, upon such cases as might require it. He shall also visit the County Hospital, Jail, and County Agent's office as often as may be necessary to keep himself fully informed relative to the things therein as may properly come within the purview of the duties of his office, requiring of the County Physician such detailed duty daily at each of those institutions as may be necessary.

Commissioner Harrison moved to amend by making him perform all duties necessary by the resolution of prescribed by the Board from time to time.

Commissioner Ashton moved to insert after "institution," "or otherwise as may be directed by the Board from time to time, or as may be deemed necessary."

Commissioner Harrison moved to add, after the word "resident physician" the words "and Warden on such matters," in lieu of in such cases.

Commissioner Harrison moved the insertion of the following after the word "officers:" "And shall perform all duties from time to time as shall be directed by this Board for the more fully carrying out the intents and purposes of these resolutions."

The amendments were all adopted, and the resolution thus amended adopted.

The fifth resolution was taken up and amended. It was originally as follows:

Fifth. The Superintendent and Medical Director shall make a report at the next March session of this Board, and quarterly thereafter, or oftener, if required by the Board, showing the number of persons supported at the expense of the country, the number treated medically or surgically, cost of maintaining the institution, together with such other information as will furnish a clear statement of their general condition and utility; and for this purpose he shall have power to require all his subordinates to keep and report to him all statistics and facts requisite to inform him fully as to the matters under their charge respectively.

The word "subordinates" was stricken out, and the words, "all officers and employes of his department," substituted, and the resolution adopted with this amendment.

The second resolution was then rescinded and amended, so that the salary of the officers was fixed "at the rate" of so much a year.

The last resolution was adopted, as follows:

Sixth. So much of all resolutions and directions of this Board as conflicts with these resolutions is hereby rescinded.

The committee rose and reported back the resolutions as amended.

The resolutions were then adopted as amended.

The resignation of Dr. Ben. C. Miller was taken up and accepted.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the Board proceed to elect a Superintendent of the Department of Public Charities.

Commissioner Harrison, for Dr. Miller's sake, wished it shown on the minutes that the resignation was received prior to the Board going into the Committee of the Whole, as it was in the hands of the Board at the time. He made a motion directing the Clerk to make his minutes read in that way.

The Chair ruled it out of order.

DR. MILLER ELECTED.

Commissioner Harrison opposed going into the election on the ground that no one knew of the passage of the resolution. He would not like to do such a thing.

Commissioner Harrison nominated Dr. Ben. C. Miller as Medical Superintendent of the Department of Public Charities.

Dr. Miller was unanimously elected.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED DR. MILLER.

Commissioner Ashton said he was advised by Dr. Miller, that if elected, he proposed to visit, at his own expense, the various institutions of the country for the benefit of the county. He moved that after the expiration of thirty days he be allowed leave of absence for thirty days, at his own expense, for the purposes named.

Dr. Miller was invited to give his views on the subject.

He said that his proposition was after going to the County House and Hospital, looking over the pay rolls, etc., to have the benefit of the rules and regulations of the older institutions. He proposed to visit Cleveland, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Baltimore, New York, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis.

Commissioner Ashton then moved that after the expiration of two weeks he have a leave of absence, and that he return and report at the March meeting of the Board his recommendations and observations.

It was agreed to.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S ASSISTANT ABOLISHED.

Commissioner Stearns said he understood from the Relief Society that the County Agent would have little to do, and his assistant nothing to do. He moved that so much of the former action of the Board as provided for the appointment of an assistant to the County Agent be rescinded, and the services of the present incumbent of the office be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to.

NO MORE SHORT WEIGHT.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers requested that they be instructed to place a standard scale, for the weighing of food and coal, at the Insane Asylum.

The same committee recommended the enlargement of the 6-inch sewer at the same place.

The report was adopted.

DRAINING THE JAIL.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts recommended that steps be taken to construct drains, to convey the overflow of surface-water, in the jail, to the sewers and cesspools, before the soft weather sets in.

It was adopted.

THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN APPOINTED.

A communication was handed in from Dr. Miller, Superintendent of the Public Charities, appointing Dr. J. W. Tope resident physician at the Poor House and Insane Asylum, and requesting confirmation.

The appointment was confirmed.

BILLS PRESENTED.

A bill for sundry articles for the Poor House and Insane Asylum was presented, signed "Correct, Patrick Carrol," contained such items as "Turkish prunes," three dozen "first-class brooms," "two chests of young hyson," "one chest of gunpowder tea," etc.

Commissioner Harris moved that the Board visit the Normal School to-morrow (to-day) at 11 o'clock.

The Board adjourned till Monday.

FROM MANITOBA.

Interview with James W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg—Steamers Constructing to Ply on Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis—Crops in the Vicinity of Fort Garry—The Canada Pacific Railroad Project Played-Out for the Present.

We had the pleasure recently of an interview with James W. Taylor, Esq., United States Consul at Winnipeg, who was on his way to Washington to communicate personally with the State Department, and feel at liberty to recapitulate some information in regard to the commercial relations of the Province of Manitoba with this city and the adjacent States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

In answer to an inquiry, suggested by a conversation of the visitor with Archbishop Tache during the editorial trip of last summer to Fort Garry, Mr. Taylor informs us that steamers are now in the course of construction by the Hudson Bay Company, which will soon take a party of tourists through Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis (situated west of Lake Winnipeg, but with the same general direction), and thence by the channel of the Saskatchewan River, to Fort Edmonton, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 54 degrees. The business which justifies such a line of steamers is the natural progress of settlements from Manitoba, and even from Montana, and recent discoveries of extensive gold deposits on the tributaries of the Peace River, a stream which flows through the Rocky Mountains, near latitude 56 degrees, and becomes an affluent of the Mackenzie River. We have hitherto supposed that the valley of the Saskatchewan was the *ultima thule* of Northwestern colonization, but there is quite a concurrence of testimony, that Athabasca, or the Eastern Piedmont of the Rocky Mountains, north of Fort Edmonton, with an area equal to Ohio, is as favorable to agricultural colonization as Minnesota and Manitoba, between which there is no appreciable difference.

Consul Taylor confirms the rumors that the heights of land in Minnesota and Manitoba, which separate the waters of Lakes Superior and Winnipeg, are auriferous—a formation parallel to the silver belt which is being developed at Thunder Bay, but ranging from southwest to northeast, at a distance of about forty miles.

The crops in the vicinity of Fort Garry fully sustained their promise in midsummer. The average yield of wheat was twenty-five bushels to the acre, while there were frequent instances of twenty to one sown, or forty bushels to the acre. The production of barley, oats, and vegetables is even more remarkable, while the quality of the cereals will give them a high rank when they find their way into our markets. An instance was mentioned of a return from a small quantity of Prince Edward Island oats, but with very careful cultivation, which amounted to 134 bushels per acre.

Since the Treaty of Washington, public sentiment in Manitoba, as well as in Canada, seems to have settled in favor of postponing, at least for a generation, the scheme of a Canada Pacific Railroad north of Lake Superior, and now demands the commencement of its Eastern Division at Pembina or Fort Garry, with satisfactory relations to the Northwestern railway system of the United States. Canada is pledged to a railroad connection with British Columbia in ten years—which is only feasible by the policy above indicated; and we hear that the St. Paul & Pacific Division of the Northern Pacific is under contract to be constructed to Pembina within a year, in anticipation of the Manitoba extension to the Saskatchewan. The colonization of Central British America is certainly a great commercial prize, and we shall expect an eager competition of railway enterprises to secure it.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Trial of Prisoners in the Criminal Court—Murderers to be Arraigned Soon—The Aldermanic Trials Set for Next Monday—Miscellaneous Cases in the Other Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of prisoners was commenced yesterday. The calendar for the term is as yet incomplete, but it will include the second trial of Gregoris Peri, this time for the murder of the [illegible] on the 9th of October. There is also the case of Joachim Geist, to be tried for the killing of his wife by administering an overdose of coffee; the man Cating for the murder of a man while they were engaged together in a game of billiards, it seeming that there was a contest over a count. The commencement of the Aldermanic trials is marked down for Monday next.

—Charles Ray, indicted for robbery, stealing with force $10 from one Thomas Hamilton, pleaded guilty, and was remanded to await sentence.

—Robert Clarke, charged with burglary, in entering the store of Moses Walsh, and taking ninety cigars, pleaded guilty.

—John Magnan was tried under an indictment for larceny, charging him with the felonious taking of a lap robe, valued at $25, the property of Frank W. Campbell. A brother of the supposed owner of the property testified that the value of the robe was $25. Competent testimony showed it was not, and would not have been so if it had been new. There was also a failure to show any larceny, a child of the accused swearing to the finding of the property. The jury believed the child. On this charge he was acquitted. The same defendant was then put upon trial upon charge of burglary, the taking from a show case a few pairs of boots from the store of Mr. Sauer, a dealer on Milwaukee avenue. The jury were out when the court adjourned.

COUNTY COURT.

Michael Nagle was appointed to administer upon the estate of Margaret Nagle, under bond of $4,300.

—Ann Flynn was appointed administratrix of the estate of Christopher Flynn, under bond of $4,000.

—Mary A. Frazee was selected to administer upon the estate of William Frazee, under bond of $2,000.

—Richard W. Ricoley was appointed guardian of Florence Ricoley, under bond of $1,000.

—The estate of John Andrews was declared closed and settled.

CIRCUIT COURT.

There was restored to the record a petition by Sarah G. Hollister, of New York, against Edward Hyde and others, affecting Lots 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64, in Block 33 Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14.

—Elter Olbey brought suit against Hattie Haughton and Edmond Miller, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

—Adolph H. Uphof sued the Phenix Insurance Company of Hartford, in assumpsit, the demand being for $5,000.

ROBERT COLLYER'S LIBRARY.

Generous Donations of the New York Publishers and Journalists—Some of the Principal Contributions—A Nucleus of a Fine Library.

The valuable library of the Rev. Robert Collyer perished in the flames with his other worldly possessions. Since that event he has made no effort to replace it. Money has been sent him from time to time by kind friends in other places, but he has followed the promptings of his generous nature, and given it to those whom he deemed more needy than himself. As there seemed no prospect of his getting, of his own accord, that valuable desideratum to every clergyman—a library—some of the good ladies of the Young Men's Christain Union interested themselves in his behalf. One of them was recently in New York city, and brought the matter to the attention of the publishers, who very kindly contributed some valuable works from their shelves, and sold others at the actual cost price of manufacturing.

The Appletons gave an entire set of their New American Encyclopædia, and furnished at cost price the complete works of Guizot and Lecky. They would have added, as a New Year's gift, an elegantly illustrated book upon the Columbia River, but it was not quite ready to be issued from their press. The Harpers made a generous donation. They gave the Student's History, in eight volumes; a handsome set of George Eliot's novels, and a copy of Hallam's Middle Ages. Miller gave from his fine collection of *belles lettres* an elegantly bound set of Mrs Browning's poetical works. Scribner made a magnificent donation of Froude's historical works, in twelve volumes, and Munson's Rome, in six volumes. From Hurd & Houghton were obtained, at cost price, a full set of Dickens' novels, Hood's works, Bacon's entire works, a full set of Carlyle, and Hans Andersen's charming tales, quite a number of miscellaneous volumes, and the Bible Dictionary in four volumes. Ford sent a copy of Beecher's Life of Jesus. Putnam made an appropriate contribution. The aggregate forms a nucleus for a handsome library, and is a most handsome, tasteful, and acceptable gift.

The money paid the publishers was raised through the kind exertions of Mr. and Mrs Junius Henri Brown, and was contributed largely by journalists and other literary people. One hundred dollars of the money given remains in the hands of Mrs. Kunkl, of New York City, to be expended in the same judicious and eminently appropriate manner.

Nicolsonizing Buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer of this has, since the great fire, subscribed for THE TRIBUNE, for the purpose of learning the lesson taught by said fire. I notice much interest is taken in the manner of constructing buildings in Chicago, so as to, as nearly as possible, resist fires, external and internal. I have been informed that the Nicolson pavement in Chicago escaped with slight injury from the late fire. If so, why not cover roofs of buildings with the blocks, without the intermediate strips, and cover the blocks with tin to shed the water? May not sides, as well as roofs, be so constructed, if wood will not ignite from fire presented to the end of the grain? The San Francisco old style of iron doors and shutters, folding, when open, against the jambs, is nearly perfection. We were taught many valuable lessons by our conflagrations in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.

PROGRESSION.

UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

Annual Session at Murray Chapel—Address of Welcome—Secretary's Report—Essay and Discussion on "Methods"—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year—Address by Rev. R. W. Shippen, of Boston.

MORNING SESSION.

The annual session of the Chicago Conference of Unitarian Churches, convened at Murray Chapel, in this city, yesterday. The attendance was quite large, filling the beautiful chapel where the meeting was held. There were the usual religious exercises of singing and reading of the Scriptures, followed by prayer by Rev. W. S. Balch, of Elgin.

Mr. D. L. Shorey, President, then took the Chair, and made an address of welcome to the delegates, and referring to the history of the Conference; he spoke of the real interest and sympathy which had always existed among the brethren, and he hoped that in the coming year the happy fruits of love and charity would characterize the Conference. We also spoke of the freedom which has always marked the deliberations of the Conference, and congratulated the Conference that here was a place where each one could speak his own mind and suffer no restraint. He hoped the old freedom would be allowed.

Geo. N. Carpenter, Secretary, then read his annual report for last year, which was accepted and adopted. He reported an increased interest in the Conference, and that all the meetings were well attended. He also reported that there were seventeen churches and societies which belonged to the Conference.

A committee, consisting of Rev. C. A. Staples, Murry Nelson, and Geo. N. Carpenter, were appointed to re-draft the Constitution and By-laws, which were destroyed in the great fire.

The Secretary then read a written report from the new society at Valparaiso, Ind., which declared the Unitarian Church there as in a flourishing condition.

The Conference then appointed the following committee to nominate officers for the coming year: Rev. C. A. Staples, Rev. C. H. Brigham, Murry Nelson.

Rev. E. Powell, of Valaparaiso, Indiana, then gave a finely written essay upon "Methods." After an introductory allegory, he stated the question of methods to be a large one. Will the coming man look out on the world of spiritual reality through the telescope of faith, or back on the attainments of his own little life, through the other end of the instrument? Will the Church of the future walk by faith or by sight; scientific and inductive, or *spiritual* and *deductive*? Will it be based on law and authority, that is, on the worldly understanding, or upon love and freedom, that is, on the moral law? Mr. Powell then illustrated these two methods, first, by the rivulets running toward the ocean, drawn by gravitation,—the ocean representing the Infinite thought, gravitation the power of faith. Secondly, by the seed life, that grows from without, and increases itself in husks, but its ideal life is realized only when it has been thrust into the dark earth, and its life tides have been converted. Mr. Powell then went on to show how this was true of individuals, institutions, and nations,—especially was it true of the Church of authority and of sceptical science. He spoke for the prophetic method, and after speaking of the bigotry of Conservatism and the scepticism of Radicalism, he closed by declaring that the problem of method is the deepest problem of life. Man is the measure of all that he knows and aspires to.

Rev. R. W. Sheppen, of Boston, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, then took up the subject of the essay, and said it pleased him exceedingly, and seemed like the echo of the spirit of Christ. He commended the thoughts of the essayist, and said we must catch hold of the great life of the ages; we must take Christ, not because he was born away in Judea, but because he is the Christ of day, and is the great life of history. He defined the difference between authority and freedom, and illustrated the idea that obedience to authority was not contrary to freedom, but was really the greatest enfranchisement of soul.

Rev. S. S. Hunting, of Quincy, then addressed the Conference upon the essay, commending it as the expression of his mind, and especially spoke of that life of the Christ which rested in love and perfect truth; and he saw in Jesus the representative of that truth, that God is Love.

Rev. C. A. Staples then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the churches of this Conference be requested to prepare a report of their work, condition, and prospects, and of whatever relates to their property, to the Conference, once during each year, and these reports be submitted at the spring meeting.

Rev. C. H. Brigham then reported the following ministers for the coming year, all of whom were elected: D. L. Shorey, Chicago, President; T. S. Sanford, Ann Arbor, Mich., Vice President; Geo. N. Carpenter, Chicago, Secretary; C. H. S. Mixer, Chicago, Treasurer. Board of Directors—General J. D. Webster, Chicago; Artemus Carter, Winetka; Rev. E. Powell, Valparaiso, Ind.; Rev. Charles W. Wendte, Chicago; Rev. W. S. Balch, Elgin. Committee of Fellowship—Rev. R. L. Collier, Rev. Robert Collyer, Murry Nelson.

The morning session closed with singing.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was opened with singing.

The President then introduced the Rev. Rush W. Shippen, Secretary of the National Conference, who gave an address, opening by speaking of the time when he was here, years ago, as the first minister of the Unitarian Church of Chicago. He then gave an address upon the work of the Unitarian Association, and spoke of the relation between the Association and the churches of Chicago. The Officers' Board, in Boston, was in session when the news of the great fire came to them. There was great anxiety all through the week about our churches here, and the committee was called together again after it learned that the losses were. "We voted Robert Collyer's salary, and urged an appeal to our churches to rebuild Unity Church. In the contributions of November by the churches, the sum will reach about $60,000, when we need double that amount for denominational work. Everybody likes the cause we have at heart, and think it so good that money will come in of its own accord. The Chicago fire affected all our Unitarian parishes throughout New England, and many lost through the insurance companies, and the people have responded so liberally for the general relief that they have left but little for the denominational work. We shall soon know what we can do for the cause. As a denomination, we lack co-operation, and our work has been retarded by this want, but the great fire, which has taught a lesson of sorrow and sympathy, has done more than anything else to unite us and join hand to hand, and heart to heart. Then we must have affirmation, and go and proclaim one faith, and the duty of our pulpit is to declare the truth we have found."

The Rev. S. S. Hunting then spoke of the special work in the West and among our smaller churches situated at different places. He reported the work as progressing finely, and the new churches in a healthful condition.

Rev. C. A. Staples offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chicago Unitarian Conference extends its hearty thanks to the Unitarian Association for its prompt and generous assistance proffered to Unity Church, and the other Unitarian churches of Chicago, in their present discouraged and crippled condition, and that we hereby express our sympathy with the association in its work, and our desire to cooperate heartily in the plans to build up a pure and liberal Christianity in the world.

Mr. Staples spoke in defence of the American Unitarian Association, on the glorious work of the isolated churches of one faith in the West.

Rev. Dr. Balch, for Board of Directors, reported as essayists for next meeting: Rev. C. W. Wendt, Rev. J. D. Webster, Rev. D. M. Read, and place of meeting, the Third Unitarian Church, and the time, the second Wednesday of April.

Rev. Mr. Balch spoke of the good feeling which he, as a Universalist, extended to the Unitarians, and said he believed in the great catholicity of spirit which should know no sect.

George N. Carpenter, for the Committee to Redraft the Constitution and By-Laws, then made a report which was accepted and adopted.

Mr. C. H. S. Mixer, the Treasurer, then made his report, which showed a surplus in his hands above the annual expenses.

Rev. C. N. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, read an essay upon "The Future Life," being a history of Mr. Figuier's ideas upon this subject,—and in a very scholarly way criticised the book.

Mr. Brigham was followed by Rev. Mr. Calthrop, of Syracuse, N. Y., and others.

A vote of thanks was passed to the ladies and members of the Fourth Unitarian Church for their hospitality on this occasion.

After singing and prayer the Conference adjourned.

The session was one of the most interesting that has been held, and all separated feeling that the day was most profitably spent.

At noon a bountiful collation was prepared by the ladies, to which all present were invited and enjoyed.

THE ERA OF CHARITY.

Contributions From the German Residents of Mexico to their Brethren in Chicago—St. Helen's, England, Sends Over $1,000 to the Chicago Sufferers—Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence received yesterday at the Mayor's office explains itself. The sum of $2,472.38 referred to in Mr. Nelson's letter was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE about two weeks ago:

> DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1872.
>
> *To His Honor, Joseph Medill, Mayor of the city of Chicago:*
>
> SIR: I transmit herewith draft on First National Bank, New York, for $3,554.17 (coin), for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire, $567.78 of this amount has been contributed by persons living at St. Helens, England, and received through the United States consul at Liverpool: $567 of the amount has been contributed by the German residents of the city of Mexico, who desire that their brethren in Chicago may receive the benefit of their subscription. The remainder, $1,449.39, has been subscribed in the city of Mexico for general distribution among the suffering and needy of Chicago. Copies of Mr. Nelson's despatches of November 18 and December 8, and of Mr. Dudley's despatch No. 1,132 in relation to this subject are enclosed for your information. I am, sir, your obedient servant,
> HAMILTON FISH.

> LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, Dec. 8, 1871.
>
> *Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington*:
>
> SIR: I herewith transmit the second of a set of exchange, dated Nov. 18, 1871, drawn by the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America, payable to your order, for the sum of $2,472.38 in American gold, the proceeds of subscriptions in this city and vicinity in aid of the sufferers by the great fire in the West.
>
> I now have the pleasure of enclosing the first of a set of exchange of this date, drawn and payable as above, for $982.41 in gold, the result of additional subscriptions received at this legation for the same purpose. Please exercise your own discretion in respect to the proper objects and modes of appropriating this amount, but I respectfully suggest that the sum subscribed by the German Club of this city be devoted to German sufferers by the fire in Chicago.
>
> I enclose a copy of a note from the President of the said club, and of my reply; also, a copy of the bank statement of the amount of premium paid on exchange, and a list of names and amounts subscribed.
> Your obedient servant, THOMAS H. NELSON.

> [Translation.]
> MEXICO, Dec. 7, 1871.
>
> *To the Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, United States Envoy to Mexico*:
>
> The undersigned, in the name of the Committee of the German Club in Mexico, have the honor to hand to your Excellency $567.00, which sum has been collected among the German residents of this capital, in aid of the unfortunate sufferers by the fire in Chicago. We beg the favor of your kind offices to remit the amount for the benefit of those for whom it has been subscribed, and remain, sir, your obedient servants,
> DR. SEMELEDER, President.
> A. WIESAND, Secretary.
> Of the German Club in Mexico.

> LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, Dec. 7, 1871.
>
> *Dr. Semeleder, President of the German Club in Mexico*:
>
> SIR: I have this day had the honor to receive a communication signed by yourself as President and Mr. A. Wiesand as Secretary of the German Club in Mexico, accompanied by the sum of $567, which was contributed by the German residents of this city in aid of the unfortunate sufferers by the fire in Chicago, and requesting me to remit the said amount for the benefit of those for whom it was subscribed.
>
> Please convey the expression of my sincere gratitude to the German residents who have contributed so generously toward the relief of the needy and comfort of the afflicted inhabitants of Chicago, a contribution that does honor alike to their liberality and to their benevolence; and assure them that their timely aid will be most gratefully appreciated by the recipients of their bounty.
>
> On the 8th inst. I will have the pleasure of transmitting the said sum of $567, in the name of the German Club of Mexico, to the Hon. Secretary of State of the United States, with the request that the amount may be bestowed so as to reach the most needy and worthy of those for whom it has been offered. I remain, etc.,
> THOMAS H. NELSON.

> LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, Nov. 18, 1871.
>
> *Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington*:
>
> SIR: I have the honor to enclose the first of exchange of this date, drawn by the Bank of London, Mexico and South America, payable to your order, for the sum of $2,472.38 in American gold, which was purchased by the amount subscribed in this city, [illegible] in response to my call for aid to the sufferers by the great fires in Chicago and in the State of Wisconsin.
>
> This contribution, though not large, will, it is hoped, serve to relieve some who have been brought to want by these great calamities. You will please appropriate the proceeds to one or both of the objects indicated, in such manner as you may deem most advisable.
>
> I enclose a list of the names of the subscribers and the amount paid by each, also a copy of the statement of the said bank, showing the premium paid on exchange. Other remittances will be made from time to time for the same purpose. Your obedient servant,
> THOMAS H. NELSON.

> [EXTRACT.]
> UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7, 1871.
>
> *To the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington*:
>
> SIR: I have much pleasure in remitting you herewith a draft, payable at sight, on Messrs. Brown Brothers, of New York, for £224 1s 7d, being the proceeds of the subscriptions at St. Helens, forwarded to me through Mr. Hammill, the Consular Agent there, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fires in Chicago and the forest fires—one-half each. I enclose you a copy of Mr. Hammill's letter to me, and also of the resolution of the St. Helen's committee, and, as the amount being for the relief of the sufferers by the late Chicago fire, I have considered it the best plan to send the whole to you for distribution. With great respect, I have the honor to be, etc.,
> THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

> UNITED STATES CONSULATE, MARKET PLACE, ST. HELEN'S, Dec. 2, 1871.
>
> *T. H. Dudley, Esq.*:
>
> DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a cheque for £224 1s 7d which has been received (by subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the late fire at Chicago and the forest fires in Wisconsin) in St. Helen's; please acknowledge receipt. On the other side I hand you copy of resolution of the distribution of the money passed at last committee meeting. Please act accordingly, and oblige, yours,
> JNO. HAMMILL.
>
> *Resolved*, That the balance of the amount be remitted to the United States Consul at Liverpool, requesting him to remit half the amount to the Mayor of Chicago, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire there, and the other half to the Secretary of State at Washington, who has charge of the fund for the sufferers by the forest fires, and to send us their acknowledgement when received.

MISCELLANEOUS.

James T. Drummond, Mayor of Alton, Ill., writes as follows:

> There is a fund in the First National Bank of this city, subscribed by our citizens for the relief of those who suffered by the great disaster in your city, which you may at any time make a sight draft upon M. H. Boals, Scarritt, Treasurer, for $2,000.

—The citizens of Reno, Nev., send draft for $176.96, being the proceeds of an entertainment given in aid of Chicago sufferers.

—Pawtucket, R. I., sends a draft for $[illegible], her contribution in aid of the Chicago sufferers.

—Drexel, Morgan & Co. have received an additional from the American Committee in London.

The Town of Palos in Trouble.

PALOS, COOK COUNTY, Jan. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The people of the town of Palos have become extremely perplexed in their affairs, and appeal to your valuable paper for counsel and advice to aid us in getting right, so as to run the machine smoothly. It now appears that our election last fall was not conducted in a legal manner, and, as there are grave doubts in the minds of many of our best citizens as to whether or no the acts of the officers elected at said election will be valid, we crave a little of your space, and respectfully request that any one who may be posted on the matter will do us the favor to inform us, and thereby aid us in getting out of trouble before we have gone too far. The Board of Election was qualified by a man claiming to be a legal Justice of the Peace, but who is not a Justice at all. The Board supposed he was, and acted in good faith. Query: Can said officers act, and their acts be valid? Next, we wish to know if the new statute forming a Board of Health has been acted on by the Board of Supervisors as the act requires, to be binding in Cook County? And last, but not least, we wish to know how much power said Board of Health has. If so, can they act and interfere with private matters at this time, because they hear there is a contagious disease in the county,—or, in other words, if it is left to the judgment of said Board, and they should happen some time to be a Board destitute of judgment,—can they say that schools, churches, business, &c., must be closed because they heard a babe cough and called it the whooping cough? The Board of Health of Palos, fearing a spread of the small-pox, ordered all schools in the town closed until further orders; and all schools, excepting one, obeyed the command. Is the school liable to an action? There were other steps taken to stop pestilence; but balls, gambling-shops, stores, and places of amusement are left open. People may be married and given in marriage, as of old. Can this be considered as the proper means of staying pestilence? Answer, any one who knows, and oblige

PALOS.

Fires Set by Railroad Engines.

WEST LENOX, Ill., Jan. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is high time there was some action on the question, How to prevent the spreading of fires ignited by sparks and cinders from locomotive engines on railroads. If the railroad corporations will not of themselves take these precautionary measures, then the Legislatures of the different States pass such laws as will compel the adoption of some plan to prevent the fire inside of the railroad fences. Long has this been a serious evil to all sections of the country through which railroads pass. The locomotives, in passing over the roads, are always throwing off sparks and cinders, which, at dry times or the fall of the year, frequently set the dry grass on fire,—the fire spreading and burning as long as there is anything to consume, causing great destruction of property. The losses by fires from railroads to the States of Illinois and Wisconsin alone, for the past year, would foot up millions of dollars. The proper agitation of the question will lead to the remedy. Who will propose some cheap and effectual method of preventing the spreading of fire outside of the railroad fences?

There are many ways in which this might be done. Perhaps the most effective would be to plough shallow trenches, filled with gravel, and then to be covered with a mixture of hydraulic cement and gravel. This would prevent all growth of vegetation, and effectually stop the progress of any fire kindled in the grass. Such a trench, two feet wide, just inside the railroad fence, would cost about $1 per rod, and save to the railroad company a nice percentage of fence from burning. Who will propose something better?

KNOX.

Quebec, that sleepiest of cities and most delightful of towns, seems at last to be waking up from her dreams. Her citizens have for years seen Montreal growing in size and wealth, while her former superior and later rival was decreasing in both. Now, however, Quebec, moved thereto by the imminent danger of losing the scanty remainder of her once great commerce, is moving to construct a magnificent harbor, at an expense of several millions of dollars. Railroads are also in contemplation, and she hopes, in a few years, to make thoroughly available what Champlain, in 1608, called "the unequalled commercial advantages of the site of the new settlement."

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Attention of capitalists and others is invited to the manufacture of Brick is called to a machine for producing every grade and description, including the finest article of front pressed brick. For durability and cheapness of construction it is superior to all other machines. The principle is a novel one, and already adopted, entirely dispensing with presses, moulds, forms, and manufactures from the clay. It is constructed to produce a superior article of brick, with smooth faces, sharp angles and edges, and a smooth surface, tough and solid in form, and able to resist the action of frost, absorb no moisture, creating no dampness in walls, and also to be of a strength and solidity to withstand the greatest pressure. For further information address
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1250 Thompson-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

The report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of this State, for the year ending June 30, 1871, shows that the gross earnings of the 5,490 miles of railroad in the State of Illinois was $36,078,321, or at the average rate of $6,570 per mile. It is proper here to mention that this total of 5,490 miles includes all miles of side tracks, and 70 miles of double track, which, if deducted from the 5,490, would leave 5,324 miles of main line; but it is the custom in all railroad statistics to count the miles of sidings and the extra miles of the double track in the aggregate of mileage, and to compare the average earnings, expenses, etc., on the basis of this aggregate mileage.

In the cases of companies, part of whose lines are in Illinois and part in other States, the Commissioners have made estimates, from the best data at their command, of the proper proportion of capital, assets, liabilities, earnings, expenses, etc., etc., due to such portion of the roads as is within the boundaries of the State. Thus the 5,490 miles of road are represented by $105,780,872 of capital, or at the rate of nearly $20,000 per mile, while the funded debt is set down at $84,564,988 and the floating debt at $10,854,566. The aggregate of capital and debts therefore at the average rate of over $37,100 per mile, and on the gross earnings are 17 per cent, but of which is to come operating expenses.

Statistics of railroad earnings and the proportion of capital and debt per mile of road in other States are very large. The nearest and most pertinent will, which we can compare any of these items, is the mileage and earnings of the roads in the State of Iowa, which had 2,683 miles of road in operation January 1, 1871. The gross earnings of the Iowa roads was an average of $3,230 per mile in 1869, and 4,447 per mile in 1870. In Poor's Railroad Manual of the United States, it is estimated the gross earnings of the 85,869 miles of railroad in operation in the United States on January 1, 1871, had been at the average rate $9,000 per mile for the year 1870. In view of the official statistics from the report of the Commissioners of this State, and of the Iowa roads, which were prepared by the Treasurer of that State, an estimate of $9,000 per mile for the railroads of the United States on the average would seem to be rather large.

In connection with the above figures, we give also, for comparison, some in regard to English railways, from the last Parliamentary return for the year 1870: In 1861 the total number of miles of railway in operation in Great Britain was 10,433, and the aggregate capital represented by them was £362,337,338. In 1871 the mileage had increased to 15,837 miles, and the capital represented by them to £529,808,673, or nearly $170,000 per mile. The gross receipts of the railways of Great Britain for the year 1871 were £47,676,843, or an average rate of over $14,000 per mile. The operating expenses were 421,718,823, or an average of about $6,500 per mile. A abstract of the Parliamentary return from which these figures are drawn, does not specify whether the mileage is exclusive of side tracks or not, a circumstance which would make considerable difference in the averages of the foregoing items per mile.

It may have seemed harsh and unjust, to assert that nearly all the suspended insurance companies which proposed to settle with their creditors in Chicago, were deliberately proposing to swindle them, but it is to be feared that in a majority of cases there was more ground for such a sweeping assertion than many persons were willing to believe. The officers and agents of the suspended companies told such plausible stories, and made such exaggerated statements of both their losses and their assets, that their creditors were persuaded they were doing well to get what the companies offered. It begins now to appear that the majority of the companies were able to pay much more than they offered, and the report of the Examining Committee of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, which offered to pay 20 per cent, but is reopen back nearly $50,000 of money rightfully belonging to its creditors to use in starting a new company. The facts in this statement have been brought out by Mr. T. L. Miller, a gentleman of this city, who has been in Hartford and investigated the assets and liabilities of this company with the following results:

Cash on hand	$ 26,000
State and city bonds	25,000
Bank stock	105,000
Bonds and mortgages already sold for	265,000
Chicago loans	$96,000
Less offsets claimed	40,000
	56,000
	$476,000
Loss taxes	2,000
Net assets	$477,000

The total liabilities of the company, according to their own estimate, are $1,310,261, but on this they are paying only 20 per cent, which would amount to only $262,052. On this, by the figures of their own statement, the average rate of money they are paying per $100 of money that rightfully belongs to their creditors. It is to be remembered that very little of the "unearned premiums" counted in their liabilities will ever come to them, and it is apparent that the sum kept back will be over $200,000. What is true of the above company is true of nearly all the companies which are now compromising with their creditors, and it is safe to estimate that not less than $2,000,000 has been fraudulently kept back by insurance companies. Mr. Miller proposes to the creditors of the Hartford to reserve 5 per cent of their claims, and to unite with reserves of the Eastern companies which are now keeping back from 10 to 40 per cent of the money belonging to their creditors. PALOS.

In the money markets, both local and general, there is a perceptible tendency toward ease. A number of leading banks in this city report their deposits increasing, and show a disposition to loan on their loans if the right kind of collateral is offered. Money is to be had here on government bonds at 5 per cent per annum; and as the banks on request, discounts of approvable paper at 10 per cent.

Exchange is scarce, and firm at 75c per $1,000 premium for sales before 3 o'clock. After that hour, bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

Currency is still coming in from the country quite freely, and there is scarcely any being sent out. It is also being shipped freely from here to New York, thus showing the tendency of money to accumulate in the East. Everywhere the probability of an abundance of money for speculative purposes before the close of the season.

Quotations for buying and selling bonds in the market, this afternoon, are given by Messrs. Lust, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113	113½
5-20s of '62	109½	109¾
5-20s of '62, (called)	109½	
5-20s of '64	101 1-8	101 3-8
5-20s of '65, January and July	111	111 1-4
5-20s of '65, January and July	111 1-4	111 3-4
5-20s of '65, January and July	111 1-2	111 3-4
5-20s of '67, January and July	111 3-4	112
5-20s of '68, January and July	111 3-4	112
10-40s	107	107½
U. S. 7-30s (new issue)	109 1-4	
U. S. 7-30s, Currency, 3s	105 1-4	105½
Bonds, Gold 7-30s	110	110 1-4
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold Exchange	108 7-8	
Sterling Exchange	109 1-8	109 1-2
Gold Exchange	108 1-8	108 5-8
Land Warrants—108	172	182
" —130	170	172
Agricultural College Land Scrip	173	175

The officers and Directors chosen at the annual election of the banks yesterday were as follows:

FIRST NATIONAL.

Directors—S. M. Nickerson, F. D. Gray, S. W. Allerton, H. H. Potter, M. Talcott, R. L. Lawrence, L. Z. Leiter, Marvin Hughitt, A. Allen, Dexter Bullard, Jr., Lewis. At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected: Marvin Hughitt, President; F. D. Gray, Vice President; L. J. Gage, Cashier; H. A. Symonds, Assistant Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL.

Directors—J. A. Ellis, George L. Dunlap, E. I. Tinkham, F. H. Smith, and Philip R. Ayer. The following officers were elected: J. A. Ellis, President; E. I. Tinkham, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL.

Directors—J. Irving Pearce, George M. Pullman, Nathan Mayer, W. T. Allen, Joseph Medill, Sidney A. Kent, Charles H. Carter, M. Henderson, L. V. Parsons.

FOURTH NATIONAL.

Directors—W. B. Ogden, H. R. Payson, P. C. Taylor, George Taylor, R. D. Ogden, T. J. Mapes, F. S. Howe, H. Kohlsaat, J. B. Campbell.

FIFTH NATIONAL.

Directors—Chas. B. Sawyer, Nelson Lindington, C. J. Gilbert, E. C. Durand, Jacob Kelly, Thomas S. Phillips, L. D. Norton, Sparrow M. Nickerson, Charles R. Barnes, Wilbur F. Storey. At a meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: Charles B. Sawyer, President; N. Lindington, Vice President; Jacob S. Lombard, Cashier; Edward S. Lathrop, Assistant Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL.

Directors—J. V. Farwell, O. G. Powers, Daniel Thompson, Asa Dow, James W. Grimes (Iowa), Clinton Briggs, A. C. Kelly, A. A. Sprague (New York), J. K. Williams, C. T. Wheeler, W. F. Limburgh. At a meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: J. V. Farwell, President; C. T. Wheeler, Vice President; George A. Ives, Cashier; George S. Small, Assistant Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL.

Directors—Henry H. Taylor, Bacon Wheeler, Alfred Cowles, Charles E. Culver, E. F. Walker, R. S. Hall, Henry W. King, Albert Keep, P. B. Westfall, N. O. Phillips, S. W. Raymon, Wm. H. Perry, Henry F. Eames.

COOK COUNTY NATIONAL.

Directors—Ira Holmes, W. M. Tilden, Wm. Holmes, W. A. Butters (Assistant of the Directors), Ira Holmes (elected President), Charles Comstock, Vice President; and A. A. Holmes, Cashier.

GERMAN NATIONAL.

Directors—Henry Greenebaum, Peter Schuttler, Louis Eitel, Conrad Seip, Andrew Schall, Henry Leonard Beck, John Herting, Isaac Greenebaum, Sam. F. Gerhard, Albert Hart, F. W. Meier. The executive officers were selected by the Directors: Henry Greenebaum, President; Isaac Greenebaum, Vice President; H. Schadt, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

Directors—Samuel Nicholson, Thomas McVicker, George W. Gage, T. M. Crosby, E. R. Paul, C. H. Wheeler, R. R. Phelps, A. B. Pullman, Jr., Samuel Nicholson (elected President), National Bank; Cedar Rapids, R. S. Edgerton (President Second National Bank, Cedar Rapids), Thomas Paul (President First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa). The following officers were elected: F. C. Maynard, President; J. H. McVicker, Vice President; E. Maynard, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL.

Directors—A. D. Reed, H. Reed, S. H. Gammon, F. E. Reed, Wm. Reed, Jr. The Directors selected the following executive officers: A. D. Reed, President; H. Reed, Vice President; H. Reed, Cashier.

MADISON NATIONAL.

Directors—J. G. Rutter, F. T. Turney, T. F. Tallman, Jacob Rutter, L. G. Hilliard, A. Sellew. At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were selected: J. G. Rutter, President; F. T. Turney, Vice President; R. F. Tallman, Cashier.

UNION STOCK YARD NATIONAL.

Directors—Wm. Hale, Thomas B. Bryan, S. M. Nickerson, Samuel Tolcott, Edward Stickney. At a meeting of the Directors, W. F. Tucker was elected President; Samuel Tolcott, Vice President; and Edward Stickney, Cashier.

Several of the Savings Banks also held elections yesterday with the following results:

CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Trustees—John C. Dore, L. B. Sidway, C. D. Blickford, E. S. Hulbert, Patrick Ryan, Chauncey T. Bowen, Dr. John Foster, Dr. D. S. Smith, H. H. Shufeldt, W. H. Turner, Daniel Goodwin, Pr. At meeting of the Directors, John C. Dore was elected President; L. B. Sidway, Vice President; C. D. Blickford, Cashier; A. D. Smith, Assistant Cashier.

PRAIRIE STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Trustees—Tolman Wheeler, W. Scoville, Henry Helmuth, Gurdon Hubbard, Jr., D. Buchanan, Bacon Wheeler, Wm. Sohade, T. Buchanan, Jr., F. W. Gates, Christine R. Meyer, M. D. Buchanan. The officers were elected: W. Scoville, President; D. D. Buchanan, Vice President; C. B. Meyer, Cashier and Secretary.

COMMERCIAL LOAN COMPANY.

Trustees—Tolman Wheeler, W. A. Ewing, O. Crandall, Cassius M. Clay, T. Buchanan, Jr., Samuel Gerhard, Wm. Knake, Bacon Wheeler, Christine R. Meyer, M. D. Buchanan, Fred. Meyer. The following officers were elected: Thomas N. Keeler, President; Fred. Meyer, Cashier; John R. Sabine, Secretary.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Gold opened at 109, but sold down to 108¾@108¾ and closed heavy. Loans, 7 per cent. Gold down to 6 per cent for carrying. Daily clearings, $90,000,000.

Money firm at 7 per cent in gold.

Governments dull and heavy, with a decline from last night of ⅛@¼ per cent. Very dull all day. New South Carolina were off slightly.

Stocks opened very dull and steady. After the close of bank hours the market, which had been heavy during the afternoon, became strong. Dealings were not on a large scale, but were principally in Union Pacific, Erie, Ohio, Northwest, and Wabash.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupon, '81	113 1-2	Coupon, '67	111 1-4
Coupon, '62	109 1-2	Coupon, '68	111 3-4
Coupon, '64	110 1-8	Coupon, '65	108 3-4
Coupon, '65	111 3-4	Currency 6s	113 3-4
Coupon, '65	109 3-4		

State bonds:

Missouri	95 1-4	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	68	N. Carolina, old	33 1-4
Tennessee, new	61 1-2	N. Carolina, new	28
Virginia, new	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	74 1-2	N. J. C.	109
Western Union	70 5-8	Ga. Pac.	54
Quicksilver	42 1-2	Mariposa	24 3-4
Adams Express	80 1-8	Wabash	72 1-4
W. & F.	93	Do pfd	85
Merchants'	150 1-2	Fort Wayne	127
United States	62 3-4	Ohio & Miss.	34 3-8
Pacific Mail	95 1-4	Ill. Cent. & Alton	118
New York Central	96 1-2	Do pfd	120
N. Y. Central Scrip	91 3-4	C. & A.	105
Erie	20 1-4	C. C. & I. C.	76
Erie pfd	45	C. C. & C.	96
Harlem	135	C. & A. pfd	110
Harlem pfd	140	Lake Shore	93 1-4
Reading	104	Indiana Central	21 1-2
Reading new	101 1-4	Illinois Central	135
Pittsburgh	90 1-2	Union Pacific stock	31
Northwestern	86 1-8	U. P. Bonds	91 1-2
Northwestern pfd	87 1-2	C. P. 6s	90
R. I.	109 1-4		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,218	5,563	4,206	3,378
Wheat, bus	55,350	56,392	992	1,000
Corn, bus	152 695	64,461	16,902	9,096
Oats, bus	28,338	9,424	11,230	2,774
Rye, bus	1,180	1,150		
Barley, bus	6,150	1,550	750	2,241
Grass seed, lbs	27,620	68,069		720
Flax seed, lbs	20,700			
Broom corn, lbs	5,100	22,565	2,500	2,500
Dried meats, lbs	149,280	43,200	1685,000	1417,394
Beef, brls			161	160
Pork, brls	1,776	89	309	370
Lard, lbs	421,070	910	154,243	415,189
Tallow, lbs	76,120	28,800		
Butter, lbs	40,870	12,474	13,705	15,871
Dressed hogs, No.	5,682	9,847	1,978	437
Live hogs, No	21,284	881	3,262	not
Cattle, No	1,925		494	re-
Sheep, No	1,558	ported	400	ported
Hides, lbs	179,100	33,500	124,500	
Highwines, brls	90	70	220	378
Wool, lbs	4,120	12,940	2,950	11,053
Potatoes, bus	1,447			
Lumber, m	582	990	454	970
Shingles, m	160	92	504	960
Salt, brls		600	5	90
Coal, brls			9,085	1,850

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 4,000 bus wheat; 3,613 bu corn; 139 bu oats; 613 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 64 cars wheat; 380 cars corn; 27 cars oats; 1 cars rye; 9 cars barley. Total, 482 cars, or 189,000 bu.

The produce markets were generally easier today, except for rye and corn. The receipts were larger than yesterday, and New York was dull and weak on most of the leading articles. Hence the weakness here.

The situation in grain is a perplexing one. The "regular" warehouses are all nearly full, having only a little room left for wheat. The receipts of corn this winter have been enormous, and with the diminution of 2,500,000 bu in our storage capacity, the question is what situation are we going one. It was rumored to-day that the railroad and warehousemen have under consideration a new system of getting over the difficulty. They must either restrict to bring in any more grain, or must unite to ship out some of that already here. It was stated that the warehousemen have already made overtures to one of the Eastern freight lines for terms on the carrying out of 200,000,000 bu of corn, but the agreement has not yet been signed. The rumor was that the terms were to make our corn market relatively strong to-day when nearly all else was weak. It would seem, then, that the agreement had been effected as far as New York, and made that market weak, in anticipation of a greater volume of receipts than had been looked for. Whether there have been or is no doubt that New York will get corn enough before the opening of navigation, whether it be sent from Chicago or not, to overwhelm the market here. It is to overflowing, the next movement will be on Toledo, and after that city is filled up the grain will go forward from behind us, straight through to New York and other seaboard points. It must move on; the only question is whether or not Chicago shall relinquish the share in the work of distributing it as it passes through or not. It is noteworthy that there are two grain warehouses in the city, both nearly empty, which seem to be passed by with economy in the discharge of, though they could easily accommodate fully 300,000 bushels extra. They were not in the combination formed some years ago, and which seems not to have been broken up by the new Warehouse Law. The fact that one of these is partly owned by the President of the Board of Trade makes no difference to the men who control the distribution of the grain arriving in the city. They do not see it turned away from our doors than to be consigned to the keeping of men who refused to pool profits with them in the days when it was to their benefit for them. The question next to be considered is, will the law permit railroad officers to refuse to carry grain in this way? If it is, it is known that responsible parties are willing to store it here as cheaply as could be done by the combination, if the latter is dissolved.

The President of the Board of Trade requests the publication of the following:

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I observe in the report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission published by you this morning, that it is stated that the expense for inspection from Aug. 1 to Nov. 1, 1870, was $15,309 against $14,650 for the same time in 1871, under the State authority. Where those figures came from, I know not, certainly they were not those who knew anything about it. The entire expense for inspection under the State law from Aug. 1 (but 7th) to Nov. 1, 1870, was $4,315.

Yours respectfully, C. RANDOLPH,
Secretary Board of Trade.

Highwines were quiet and steady, with light offerings, and only a moderate demand. Sales were 160 brls at 88c.

Dressed hogs were in good demand, on packing account, and steady at yesterday's rates, at $5.90 for old lots, to $6.10 for choice. The bulk of the sales of 2,000 head, were at $5.95 for good smooth shipping lots.

Provisions were less active and weak. The market opened firm on mess pork, though hogs were quoted weak and in liberal supply, but it soon became weak and ruled weak, though offerings were not excessive. Lard was almost unmentioned,—few buyers or sellers,—the market closing steady, there being but few here, though it is surmised that a large proportion of those were for forward delivery. The short interest was thought to be in the first half of January; they withdrew from the market the latter part of March. Cut meats were in fair demand, and steady. Sales were reported for 200 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.14@13.20; do seller February, $13.50@13.55; do seller April, $13.75@13.80; 500 brls do at $13.75; 100 brls do at $5.00; 750 brls do at $13.75; 100 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $13.75; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.45; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.90; 200 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 3,100 brls. Also, 200 brls middlings at $18.50, and $14.00, on track; 100 brls middlings at $18.50, and 100 brls do at $16.00, both delivered.

Wheat was less active, and averaged 1c lower, principally because reported heavy in New York. There was not much anxiety to sell at the decline, and talking was much more brisk than practice most of the time. Seller February, the leading option dealt in, opened at $1.34, improved to $1.35, receded to $1.34, and closed at $1.34½. Seller the month sold at $1.33@1.33½, and seller the year. Seller last half of April at $1.32@1.32½, and seller the month at $1.26@1.27. There was little inquiry for other grades than No. 2 spring, for which were reported as follows: 460 bu No. 2 spring at $1.36½; 29,000 bu do at $1.35½; 29,000 bu do at $1.35; 14,000 bu do at $1.34½; 29,000 bu do at $1.34; 14,000 bu do at $1.33½; 29,000 bu do at $1.33; 14,000 bu do at $1.32½; 29,000 bu do at $1.32; 29,000 bu do at $1.31½; 14,000 bu do at $1.31; and 29,000 bu rejected spring at $1.04; 460 bu do at $1.03. Total, 297,000 bu.

Corn was active, and irregular 1@2c higher, though reported heavy in New York. The reason of the improvement in the tone has been noted above, as a matter of storage. Some of the interest-growing anxious to fill in as the chances of a heavy supply diminished. Corn is now less than one-third the price of wheat per bu, a circumstance not known for several years past till since not known. The reason of the disparity is the this private, the reason of the disparity is the fear that holders would be surfeited with corn before spring, and if this be true pressure be removed, the enormous quantities still short would need to be supplied from somewhere, unless filled in by the new crop. The short interest is thought to be in the first half of January; they withdrew from the market the latter part of March. Cash stocks are light does not materially vary from the amount of that bought prices, especially as most of that bought for other points is still held to await customers at an advance. Meals are firm, however, as compared with other products, and sold at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.14@13.20; do seller February, $13.50@13.55; do seller April, $13.75@13.80; do seller May, $13.75@13.85; do seller April, $13.70@13.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.25@8.60; do seller February, $8.40@8.50; do seller March, spot, 6½c; green meats at 5½c for shoulders; 5½@5¾c for short ribs; 6¾c for short clear; and 6¾@6¾c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 6¾@6¾c for short ribs; 6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats 3@4c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6¾@6¾c. Street pickled hams, $15.00@15.50; extra mess beef, $10.00; extra mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra prime mess beef, $7.50@8.00. City tallow, 8½@8½c. Sales were reported of 700 brls pickled pork, per the month, cash, at $13.25; 1,350 brls do at $13.20; 170 brls do (irregular) at $12.50; 2,000 brls do, seller February, at $13.45@13.50; 250 brls do at $13.50; 1,000 brls do at $13.35; 250 brls do at $13.40; 250 brls do, seller February, at $13.87½; 250 brls do at $13.65; 3,100 brls do, seller March, at $13.80; 2,000 brls do at $13.85; 500 brls do at $13.90; 1,000 brls do at $13.85; 500 brls do at $13.70; 50 tcs do (loose) at 8c; 500 tcs do (loose) at 8c; 500 tcs do seller February, at 8½c; 500 tcs do seller March, at 8½c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 100 boxes long clear at 6½c; 500 boxes short clear, seller February, at 6¾c; 250 boxes do seller last half February, at 6¾c; 250 boxes do seller last half March, at 6¾c; 2,000 pcs green hams at 7½c; 2,000 pcs do at 7½c; 4,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs do at 7½c; 2,000 bu do (average 20 lbs) at 8c; 38 tcs white grease at 7½c.

Lake freights, to load at the opening of navigation, are 1½c under demand, but little is doing. Shippers offer 11c for corn to Buffalo, while holders ask 12@12½c.

Flour was in better demand than for several days past, though the inquiry did not spring up to any extent, though the inquiry did not spring up till late in the session. Low grades of spring extras and superfines were most wanted, but prices were firm. Sales were reported of 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.10; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do (Big Loaf) at $6.90; 100 brls do at $6.85; 100 brls do at $6.80; 300 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.60; 700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.45; 100 brls do at $4.40; 200 brls do at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.90; 200 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 3,100 brls. Also, 200 brls middlings at $18.50, and $14.00, on track; 100 brls middlings at $18.50, and 100 brls do at $16.00, both delivered.

Wheat was less active, and averaged ½

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Democratic Strength—The Republican Danger.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Senator Anthony's paper, the Providence *Journal*, is not inclined to agree with the current contempt of the strength and ability of the Democratic party for the next Presidential election, and appeals to the Republicans to secure victory through their own unity and power, rather than to rely on the weakness of their opponents. This is its statement of the case, and we quote it, not only for the substance of abstract truth which it contains, but as furnishing the strongest argument, in a party view, that has yet been presented, for the nomination of another than General Grant as the Republican candidate for the Presidency:

It is never safe to despise an enemy. It is true that the opposition of the Republican party is composed of elements so weak, separately, and so heterogeneous and inconsistent with each other, that they have been quite unable, as yet, to form themselves into any consistent shape. Every plan put forth to unite the party with some of the dominant organizations has ended in driving off a greater number of Democrats than it attracted Republican, and the only result of the successive movements, plans, and combinations of the Democratic leaders has been to show the inherent weakness of the party, and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of its coalescing with the discontented fragment of any other. The Democrats are much in the same position the Bell-Everett men were in 1860; we mean in their prospects and in their chances. They certainly do not resemble in their principles or in their conduct that eminently respectable embalmment of dead issues. But, if they have no better chances, they have the wisdom to make better improvement of them. They number some of the most acute politicians that ever carried a party to success, or that ever were borne down by the inevitable tide of political fortune. They are quick to take every advantage; when they cannot fight, they conspire; when they lack numbers, they resort to strategy. Like Richelieu, when the lion's skin is too short, they eke it out with the fox's. In the face of such an enemy, no strength of position, no force of numbers, should inspire us with false security. *The security of the Republican party is in its own strength, not in the weakness of the Democrats. It is in the confidence which it has inspired by what it has done, and in its ability to do what is still needed to be done. It is not safe, it is never safe, to despise an enemy, however weak, or to divide our forces, however strong.*

Of course it was not the *Journal's* intention to furnish reasons against General Grant's renomination, but could any more potent arguments for a different candidate be offered than lie in these appeals? "The security of the Republican party is, indeed, in its own strength," and, "it is not safe to divide our forces, however strong." Yet no important observer of the political situation can fail clearly to see that the unity and strength of the Republican party are not to be served by General Grant's renomination, and that no other possible selection will so divide and weaken its forces as his.

Take a few facts from the very surface of things for the illustration of this growingly obvious truth. The Republican party in the great State of New York is practically divided into two equal factions, represented by its two rival Senators, one standing for Grant and the other against him; one backed by Grant, the other persecuted by him. There might not be open revolt from the Greeley and Fenton wing if Grant were nominated,—probably there would not be; but there would be indifference and lukewarmness through the campaign, and a doubtful contest if not an easy victory for any really strong candidate of the opposition. Take Pennsylvania again; as three influential and popular leaders as the party has in that State,—Governor Geary, Governor Curtis, and Alexander McClure,—are decidedly and earnestly against the President's renomination. Cameron's affiliation with him is quite as much a weakness as a strength both at home and abroad. It certainly discourages the hearts and palsies the hands of Grant's best supporters without the State. The situation is similar in Ohio. The strongest of its Republican journals, and some of its most influential Republican leaders are so opposed to the President that they will find it difficult even to support him, if nominated. The number of these will be increased so soon as the pending Senatorial election is passed. General Schenck would probably be added to them were he not Minister to England. In Illinois, it is difficult to say what leaders of the Republican party, who are not in Federal offices, are for him. The great paper of the State and both its Senators are implacably hostile, and his nomination will insure a hard and even doubtful contest before the people. In Missouri, every one must see that Grant's is the weakest nomination that the party can present. Any other man would heal the still open breach there and give the State again into Republican control; he would perpetuate the quarrel, and almost absolutely insure a Democratic victory. In Louisiana, there is an open and bitter quarrel between Grant Republicans and the anti-Grant, which nothing can heal save another nomination. In a lighter degree, the same state of things holds in the other Southern States; and as against Grant, almost any Democratic candidate is sure to sweep the South. In California, his partisans and office-holders have just been badly beaten in the Senatorial election; and Mr. Sargent, alike now the chosen and strongest leader of California Republicanism, would advise, and probably will seek, a change of candidates. Here in New England it would, perhaps, surprise the public if we should say who of the representative Republicans are opposed to the President's renomination. We know Edmunds sustains him in Vermont, and Hamlin in Maine, and Anthony in Rhode Island, and Butler, and, for the moment, Wilson, in Massachusetts. We should not be safe in going much further in the count of his really thick-and-thin supporters. Sumner, we all know, has declared against him under the deepest of moral convictions, and wields a moral influence for another nomination, both with the Republicans of his section and the country at large, far greater than that of all those whose names we have given to the other side.

Of course, with the plausible probability of General Grant's renomination, and the necessity they suppose themselves under of giving it a support not weakened by previous question, and also of receiving in return the full influence of the Administration in securing their own re-elections, or otherwise maintaining their party *status*, most of the Congressmen and other party leaders, whatever their real judgments of the wisdom of such a result, still feel the present wisdom of holding their public peace. But we doubt if we go too far when we say that, at heart, one-half of the Republican members of both branches of Congress believe that it would be wiser for the Republican party, and better for the country, to select another than General Grant for its next President. If these men had the courage of their convictions, the change would be achieved; if they would only *try* to do the better thing that they believe in, the effort would be a victory at once. But the wisdom of silence, the charm, as well as the safety, of sailing on the smooth sea of acquiescence, have great influence over the average American Congressman and politician; and the public do not yet hear the real voice of their party leaders and representatives on this question.

But no reader of the Democratic press, no observer of present Democratic opinion and action, can fail to perceive that all the hopes of that party for rehabilitation, all its slim chances of success next year, lie in and through the renomination of General Grant by the Republicans. If the Republicans drop him, and take another man,—any one of a dozen who might be named off-hand,—the Democratic dreams of resurrection would vanish at once, the treasured material of their campaign would be gone, their strongest popular arguments be fatally weakened, all their hopes, indeed, blasted, while the Republican party would walk over the political course practically undisputed,—united as never before, stronger than ever before in the moral power of their own purposes and ambitions, mightier than ever before in the moral faith of the nation.

A Romance of History.

From Chambers' Journal.

To Louisiana, in the beginning of the last century, came an old German emigrant, with his only daughter, and settled there. She was young and very beautiful, and attracted much attention, especially that of one Dauband, an officer of the colony, who so ingratiated himself with her father that, after a brief time, they kept house together. The officer had been in Russia; and what first struck him, upon seeing the young lady, was the very remarkable resemblance which she bore to the late wife of Czarowitz Alexis, son of Peter the Great. The history of the Princess has been a very sad one. Though a high-born lady, and sister-in-law to the Emperor Charles VI., she had been treated by her husband with as much brutality as though she had been his slave. He had attempted on more than one occasion to make away with her by poison; and at last he struck her with such violence, when far gone with child, that he had caused the death of both herself and her infant. All the courts of Europe had gone into mourning for her, and everybody but her husband pitied her unhappy fate. After a great lapse of time the Czarowitz himself died; and to Dauband's watchful eyes it seemed that the intelligence of that Prince's decease was received by his fair fellow-lodger with such suspicious interest and excitement that he taxed her with being in truth that unhappy but exalted lady whom all the world held to be dead and buried. If such were the case he declared himself devoted to her service, and prepared to at once sacrifice his prospects in the colony in order to escort her to Russia.

Then Charlotte Christina Sophia de Woolfenbuttel (for such had been her maiden name) narrated her pitiful story. She was, indeed, the personage he imagined her to be, and had made use of a pious fraud to escape from the cruelties of her late husband. The blow that had been given to her had almost caused her death (as it undoubtedly did that of the heir of all the Russias, whom she carried within her), but she had in truth recovered from it. By help of the Countess Konigsberg, mother of Marshal Saxe, she gained over the women of her bed-chamber so that it was given out she was no more, and a funeral was arranged accordingly. Then, being conveyed to a secret place, she was carefully tended, and, when strong enough, removed, in the guise of a servant-girl, to Paris, under the guardianship of a trusty German servant, who passed as her father, and finally from France to Louisiana. Having heard her story, Dauband renewed his devoted offer to furnish the means of her return to that sphere from which she had fled under such pitiable circumstances; but the young widow thanked him, and said the only service she required of him was that he should maintain an absolute secrecy regarding her past, and conduct himself toward her exactly as he had hitherto done for the future. He endeavored to obey her in both respects, but his affection for her was stronger than his loyalty; he was young and handsome, as well as impressionable; and perhaps the ex-Princess, on her part, was not sorry when, her pretended father dying, and, it becoming no longer possible for Dauband and herself to be under the same roof without reproach, he offered himself to her as a husband. If she had really renounced all thoughts of resuming her rank, he argued, why should she not wed an honest man who loved her? Though not a Queen, in him she should ever have a devoted subject. She consented, and in so doing offered one of the strangest examples of vicissitudes of fortune that history has recorded—the marriage with a humble officer of infantry of one who had been destined for the throne of Russia, and whose sister was actually occupying that of Austria. The marriage was a happy one, and bore fruit in an only daughter. After ten years, Dauband, being troubled with some disorder which the practitioners in Louisiana could not cure, removed with his wife and child to Paris, to get the best medical advice, and, on his recovery, solicited and obtained from the Government an appointment in the Isle of Bourbon. While in Paris, the wife and daughter went to walk in the Tuileries, and conversing in German, were overheard by Marshal Saxe, who stopped to consider them. Madame Dauband's embarrassment confirmed his suspicions, and his recognition of her was complete. She drew him aside, and persuaded him to promise secrecy. He called on her, however, the next day, and often afterward; and when she had departed for Bourbon, informed the King his master of what he had discovered. Orders were sent off to the island that the greatest respect should be paid to her; and the King of Hungary was also made acquainted with the position of his aunt. He sent a letter inviting her to his court, but on the condition that she should omit her husband, which she refused to do. In 1747 Dauband died, having been preceded to the grave by his daughter; and the widow came to France with the intention of taking up her residence in a convent; in place of doing so, however, she lived in great retirement at Vitri, about a league from Paris, where she died in 1772. What strange experiences must that old lady have had to tell, if it had pleased her to do so, and how she would have astonished any tea-party by commencing an anecdote with, "When my father-in-law, Peter the Great," or, "When my husband, the Czarowitz of Russia!"

A HUMAN TIGER.

Charges in the Latest French Sensational Trial—Murder, Arson, Robbery, and Burglary.

A trial commenced on December 20, in the Assize Court of the Pas de Calais, which excites great interest in that part of France. The scene of the events which form the subject of inquiry is Andresselles, a small village on the coast, about five miles from Cape Grisnez, ten from Boulogne-sur-Mer, and immediately opposite to Dover. The *acte d'accusation* sets forth in great detail all the facts connected with the charges made against the accused, Joseph Lemettre, and from that document the following summary is extracted:

"The small farm house of Selles, situate near the village of Andresselles, was, in October, 1864, inhabited by the Sieur Dely, who had in his service a young man named Joseph Lemettre, then aged 18, who, by his quiet conduct and regular habits, had acquired the confidence of his employer. On the 15th of October, 1864, three small stacks of beans were found to be on fire, and were totally consumed, the loss falling upon their owners, Baillard, Delattre, and Lucien Cuigny. Incendiarism was suspected, but no proof could be obtained. A few nights later, on the 25th of October, a house and shed belonging to the widow Lisse, nee Cuigny, was burnt to the ground. The same suspicions were excited, and the same fruitless investigation followed. Upon the evening of the 6th of November, 1864, a fire broke out in a pig-stye, which led to the entire destruction of the farm buildings belonging to a man named Tramery, in which had been deposited the crops of corn gathered by Dely. Upon this occasion Lemettre was questioned, and he declared that he had seen no one near the place, but as it was proved that he had himself been near the spot shortly before the fire broke out, grave suspicion fell upon him, and Tramery urged his nephew Dely to dismiss Lemettre, which the former declined to do, having complete confidence in his servant. Tramery then ceased to sleep at his farm house, which he fastened up at night, and nothing occurred to cause uneasiness until February, 1865, when it was found the house had been broken into, and attempts made to set fire to it. In December, 1865, Dely died, and in May, 1867, his widow married a farm servant, named Louis Sauvage, whose brother was married to a sister of Lemettre, and they continued to reside in the Selles farm-house. Among the men employed there was one Louis de Guines who had accumulated a sum of 620 francs, which he deposited in a trunk in a loft. On the 15th of September, 1867, this trunk was found open and the money abstracted. Shortly afterward the Sauvages left Selles and went to reside at Ouvringhem, a hamlet a short distance from Andresselles, taking Lemettre with them. Almost immediately a series of extraordinary occurrences caused the greatest alarm. Shots were fired at Sauvage, his child, and, as he himself alleged, at Lemettre, but no wounds were inflicted. A box full of powder was found placed against the wall of the house, apparently intended to produce its destruction. Lemettre now admits that he fired the shots and placed the box of powder, and says that his motive was to frighten his employers and to induce them to leave Ouvringhem. His complicity was not suspected at the time, but on the 1st of December, 1868, an event of a more tragical character occurred. Upon that day a brewer's carman, named Phillippe Preuvost, aged 19, had been to Andresselles with a cart load of beer, and during the day collected various small sums due to his employer. It being a fete day in the village, Preuvost met many acquaintances, with whom he drank, and on starting to return to Ronville he was slightly tipsy. Seated in the front of the cart, he was dozing, when, upon arriving near a hamlet called Ronville, he was suddenly dragged from the cart and thrust into a dry ditch by the side of the road. While thus unprepared and half stunned, his assailant, lifting up Preuvost's leather apron, inflicted upon him an outrage, causing such horrible agony that he fainted. Upon recovering consciousness he found himself weltering in blood and his money gone. He crawled to a house in the village, where he remained many weeks, the injuries inflicted being severe and permanent. The fact that the assailant had not spoken a word during the perpetration of his horrid attack led to a suspicion that he was some one with whom Preuvost had been drinking, and to whom he was personally known. No one, however, could be identified, and although Lemettre had been in Preuvost's company on that day, no suspicion fell upon him. A fortnight later another crime was perpetrated in the same neighborhood—at Andresselles itself. A widow named Lambert lived alone at a farmhouse near the main street of Andresselles. One night, in December, 1868, she was awoke by a noise, and immediately after a low voice which seemed familiar to her, demanded her money or her life. She declared that she had no money, and attempted to reach a cord connected with an alarm bell; but was prevented by the robber. She then rushed toward the door of the house, but was stopped by a bullet from the robber's pistol, which wounded her in the thigh. He then seized her, and, placing her against the door, began stabbing her various parts of the body, one wound causing the intestines to protrude. The victim, however, managed to escape from the house, and with difficulty dragged herself to a neighbor's. Assistance was procured, and a party of men went to Mme. Lambert's house; but the assassin had escaped, taking with him a watch and some articles of jewelry. He had, however, failed to discover a sum of 1,200 francs, which Mme. Lambert had shortly before received from an attorney at Marquise, which fact, it was inferred, had been known to the thief, and was the object of his search. Upon Christmas Eve, the priest's house at Andresselles was broken into during the celebration of midnight mass, and some silver plate and church ornaments were stolen, besides a purse containing nearly 400 francs in gold and silver. By a singular coincidence, Joseph Lemettre pretended about the same time that he had been robbed of a sum of 1,800 francs, the result of his savings, but of which he had never before made mention to anyone, and it is now evident that he could not have become possessed of that amount by honest means. In 1867 he drew an unlucky number in the conscription, and became liable for service, to avoid which he borrowed 2,500 francs from Sauvage to purchase his exemption. In January, 1869, Louis De Guines, who had been robbed in 1867, had again amassed a small hoard, which consisted of 400 francs in coin, and two certificates for 200 francs rentes, the whole of which he concealed in an old hat placed in a trunk in the loft. On the 7th of January this trunk was found open and the money gone. The certificates, however, were left. These he carried about with him for some time, but afterward hid them in the paillasse of his bed. He left, and on the 24th of January the paillaise was found ripped open and the certificates extracted. It appeared plain that the robberies were perpetrated by some one living in or engaged about the house, but still no person was arrested. At the beginning of June in the same year Joseph Lemettre left the farm and took a small house in the main street in Andresselles. On June 28, the second day of the village fair, there was a considerable influx of visitors from the adjoining village. Among them was Adolphe Cuigny, son of Lucien Cuigny, who, in 1864, had been the victim of two incendiary fires. Adolphe was a fine young man, aged 22, quiet and inoffensive, although somewhat given to intemperance, and endowed with herculean strength. Some persons who had left their cart at Lemettre's house went to fetch it at night, but for a long time could not obtain admission. At last Lemettre appeared at the door partly dressed, and explained the delay by stating that he had been asleep, and had not heard them knocking. About midnight a woman fell over the body of Adolphe Cuigny, which was lying in a narrow roadway leading from the main street, and close to the stable of Lemettre's house. The body, which was placed across the lane, with the head close to the stable door, was still warm, and upon examination it was found that Cuigny had been assaulted in the same horrible manner as the brewer Preuvost, and while insensible had been strangled. Robbery had evidently been the motive for this new crime, as a portemonnaie containing a small sum, which Cuigny was known to possess, had been carried off. A *post-mortem* examination proved the presence in the stomach of some red wine, a beverage of which Cuigny had not partaken at any of the cabarets he had visited during the day. A wine-shop keeper named Foncart, and two of his sons, were arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder. Their innocence was, however, soon proved by another fearful catastrophe. A son, Eugene Foncart, who had been left in charge of the wine-shop, was found, on the morning of October 29, dead in his bed. When discovered the body was quite cold, and bore the marks of nailed boots, as though the murderer had stamped upon his victim. Other marks proved that the same fearful brutality had been practiced upon him as in the case of Preuvost and Cuigny, and in this instance also strangulation had been applied to cause death. The assassin had also attempted to set fire to the place, as was shown by some partially-consumed articles of bedding. Many articles of clothing had been stolen, but no money, as a sum of 870 francs which had been in the houses had been previously placed in the hand of a neighbor for safe custody. On the 22d of November, 1869, a farm-house in the same village was broken into and a considerable quantity of property stolen. Not long afterward the village was alarmed by the report of another murder. One Felicien Malfoy, a farm-servant, aged 26, had several times been heard to say that he had something on his mind, and that there was a band of robbers in the neighborhood, and had even indicated one Beauvois. He, however, refused to give any clear explanation of his remarks, and no attention was paid to them. Early on the morning of the 23d of February, 1870, Malfoy was to assist another man in cutting wood at Mme. Lambert's farm, and on his way thither would have to pass the house of Joseph Lemettre. He, however, nevermade his appearance at the farm, and it was not until March 8 that his body was found in a well belonging to an unoccupied house. The body was inclosed in a couple of sacks sewn together, and it was abundantly clear that death had been caused by strangulation. The scene of outrage was then shifted from Andresselles to the neighboring villages. Upon the 25th of August, 1870, the house of a man named Bally, at Pichovert, near Wimillie, was broken into and a comparatively large sum of money stolen. Suspicion fell upon one Deloffre, who was, however, immediately called away to serve in the Garde Mobile. Lemettre was not called upon to serve until October, on the 20th of which month he left with his battalion for Arras, having previously deposited in the hands of Mme. Sauvage, three bonds of the Credit Foncier, which in April, 1871, became the subject of inquiry. Upon that occasion Lemettre declared he had bought them of a man unknown at Boulogne, but learning that Bally had suspected Deloffre of robbing him, he insinuated that Deloffre was the man of whom he bought the bonds, which the latter denied. During the period of Lemettre's service with the army there was a cessation of the crimes which had caused such general alarm at Andresselles and the vicinity, but soon after his return home in April robberies again became frequent. The house of a retired priest at Porterie, near Wimille, was broken into, and 2,000 francs or 3,000 francs in money stolen, besides rings and other valuables. The next of this prolonged series of crimes occurred on Sunday, the 14th of May last. Upon that day the Abbe Flour cure of Manighem, Wimille, left his house about 7 o'clock in the morning, to perform service in the church, and was followed shortly after by his servant. Upon their return home it was found that the house had been entered and property of considerable value stolen. Subsequent investigation proved that Joseph Lemettre had been seen in the village at an early hour, and had previously made inquiries respecting the habits of the priest and his servant. Again, on the 4th of June, upon returning after the celebration of vespers, the Abbe Caffier, of Buzingen, found that his house had been entered and money to the extent of 1,000 francs abstracted. Lemettre having been seen in the village that day and about the time of the robbery, suspicion began to be excited, and his future movements were watched. On the 14th of June, Lemettre was married at Ambleteuse, where he celebrated the occasion in a somewhat grand style. On the 25th of June the return wedding-feast was to be given, and at 9 o'clock in the morning Lemettre arrived and put up his chaise at a cabaret. He then went out and was watched by one Noyelle, who suspected him of being concerned in some of the previous robberies in that neighborhood. He was seen furtively to enter a narrow way leading to the garden of the cure's house, and presently was observed creeping under a hedge toward the back part of the premises. Noyelle immediately hastened to the church, recounted his observations, and obtained assistance. The house was surrounded, and Lemettre was arrested before he had been able to effect an entrance. Upon him at his house were found many articles which formed portions of the property stolen upon some of the occasions mentioned above. The evidence been irresistable, Lemettre admitted his guilt in respect to those robberies. He also admitted that he had been concerned in the assassination of Foncart, but denied that he had attempted the life of Mme. Lambert, or that he had assassinated Cuigny or Malfoy, or that he had committed the attack upon the brewer Preuvost. He is, however, now about to take his trial upon no less than twenty-seven charges, comprising murder, arson, highway robberies, and burglary, in support of which one hundred and four witnesses have been summoned to give evidence."

TICHBORNE.

The 3,579th Day of the Tichborne Trial.

From Fun (London).

It was the 3,579th day of the hearing. Time had rolled on, and countless eons in their circling spheres had passed away. The monarchy had been dethroned and the republic built up on its ruins had been succeeded by a triumvirate. Citizen President Dilke had expiated on Tower Hill his offences as an aristocrat and reactionist, and, the massacre of Belgravia completed, the land had rest under the benign sway of Dictator Bradlaugh. The new law courts were commenced with a design coupled with Noah's Ark. Leicester square was restored and beautified, with a central statue of Odger as the modern Brutus. The Alexandra Palace was opened to the people, and carp and trout were caught in the shoals at London Bridge. Lord Salisbury had disposed of his paternal acres, and settled in the United States as President of the Mormons. Dr. Cumming's latest volume predicting the end of the world in the approaching year had gone through its fifteenth edition. The practice of surgery was exclusively confined to women. Miss Emily Faithful was Speaker of the House of Commons. Property had been abolished. The hours of labor were reduced to two and a half *per diem*, and the workingmen, one and all, lived out of town and had their homesteads planted in the clear. The grayness of age had fallen upon the land, and but two institutions remained unchanged. *Fun* was still radiant in his immortal youth, and the Tichborne case was still in progress. The dust of antiquity was upon the Westminster Sessions House. The Judge, the jury, and the counsel were men of patriarchal years, with whitened heads and tottering frames, and the claimant was shrivelled into the likeness of a mummy. But the Tichborne case went on, and it was the three thousand five hundred and seventy-ninth day of the hearing, and Mr. Baigent was still under cross-examination.

Mr. Hawkins. Now, Mr. Baigent, please to attend to my question. What reason have you for supposing that, if the claimant had been on board the Osprey, he would have been eating kippered herrings on the afternoon of July 23, 1857, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon? Witness. I never—

Mr. Hawkins. That's no answer to my question. I'll have it out of you if I stand here for fifty years. Witness. But I never said he was on board the Osprey.

The Lord Chief Justice. This is very sad, Mr. Baigent. You've a wonderful memory for small things. Why evade such a simple question? Witness. But how can I tell what he would be doing in a certain place when I don't know that he was there?

Mr. Hawkins. But would he if he had, sir? Witness. Would he what, if he had what? Mr. Hawkins. Well, I'll get it out of you another way. Now, on your oath, did the claimant like kippered herrings?

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine objected to the witness being called on to swear to the tastes of the claimant.

The Lord Chief Justice. Really, Brother Ballantine, this is most irregular. In all my experience on the bench I never knew a more indecent interruption. He can swear to the best of his belief.

Mr. Hawkins. Now, Mr. Baigent, was the claimant particularly fond of kippered herrings? Witness. Well, "particularly fond" is rather a strong——. Mr. Hawkins. Answer the question, sir. Come, I will have it. Witness. Well, I don't know that he liked them at all. Mr. Hawkins. Will you swear that? Witness. I will. Mr. Hawkins. Now, on your oath, did he not eat four kippered herrings at Wagga-Wagga on the 31st of February, 1862, and declare that they were "stunning good pecking?" Now, don't answer hastily, but reflect seriously. Witness. He might have said so. Mr. Hawkins. Ah, "Just like Roger," eh? But, on your oath, Mr. Baigent, will you swear he didn't say so? Witness. Certainly not.

The Lord Chief Justice. Now, really, Mr. Baigent, why couldn't you have given that answer before?

Mr. Hawkins. Now, supposing a kippered herring to be singing to its offspring, would you call the song, "Says the skipper to his boy?" Witness. Oh, don't jest on such a subject, Mr. Hawkins! Mr. Hawkins. Can't help it, upon my life; must have my joke; you swear that he liked his kipper? Witness. No, I only said he might; I never knew he ate one in his life. Mr. Hawkins. Will you swear he wouldn't if he had? now you're on your oath. Witness. My memory is a perfect blank. Mr. Hawkins. Very well, Mr. Baigent, we'll get at it in another way; now, did his nephew like kippers? Witness. I never knew that he had a nephew.

The Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Baigent, it is really painful to see a man in your position evading such a simple question.

Sergeant Ballantine. But I submit, my Lord, that my learned friend has no right—

The Lord Chief Justice. A most improper remark, Brother Ballantine.

Mr. Hawkins. Never mind, Mr. Baigent, we'll try it in another way. You don't know that the claimant has a nephew. Supposing there was a nephew, would you swear that he wouldn't like kippered herrings? Witness. Certainly not. Mr. Hawkins. Thank you, Mr. Baigent, I knew that we should get at it at last; you're a capital fellow, and you must give me a lock of your hair.

The Lord Chief Justice did not quite perceive the particular fact which this line of cross-examination was intended to establish.

The Attorney General did not expect it of His Lordship. It was quite sufficient for him (the Attorney General) to know that his case demanded such evidence, and he must require the Court to believe that no question was asked without a distinct motive. He would rather retire from the case than submit to such criticism from the bench.

The Lord Chief Justice was extremely sorry. He meant no offence. His object was to make things go pleasantly on both sides.

Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Baigent then embraced and exchanged *cartes de visites*, and the court adjourned.

FISK—MANSFIELD—STOKES.

The Libel Suit—Fair Helen in Tears—Bixby and Beach Bewildered by Blubbering Beauty.

From the New York World, Jan. 7.

In the suit for libel by Mrs. Helene Josephine Mansfield against James Fisk, Jr., in which the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was begun about three weeks ago and suspended in the midst of Mrs. Mansfield's cross-examination, the examination of the prepossessing complainant was continued yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice Bixby. Mr. Fisk did not put in an appearance. Mrs. Mansfield and her cousin, Mrs. Williams, were seated just outside the railing, near the counsel for the prosecution. The dashing Mr. Stokes sat near to Josie, and occasionally, resting his elbow upon the back of her chair and shielding his mustached mouth with his ungloved hand, he would speak to her in a subdued tone of voice. Mrs. Mansfield wore a heavy corded black silk dress, trimmed with velvet and point lace all around, about half a yard from the bottom of the dress, from which perpendicular pieces of black velvet extended to the end. She had on a rich black velvet hammer-claw basque, cut *en reverse*, and trimmed with black ostrich feathers and deep black point lace; the sleeves were cut tight to the elbow, then flowing to the waist, around which portion was heavy white point lace. Inside all this nestled her two purple-kidded hands. Around her neck Mrs. Mansfield wore a large link gold chain, from which pended an exquisitely formed gold and blue and black enamel cross; a becoming little hat of the same material as her basque covered her head. This was trimmed also with point lace and ostrich feathers, and from the left a dazzling blue-jay feather shot skyward. Ponderous gold earrings set off her very full face to advantage. Her eyes are large and hazel, yet seem to have little depth of expression; and over her face attached to her hat a short, spotted drab veil enhanced her complexion.

Mrs. Williams, a cousin of Mrs. Mansfield, is not of quite so attractive appearance, nor was she gotten up in so gorgeous an outfit as her wealthy relative. Yet of the two she proved much the better witness, and to every question she had a ready answer—short and to the point. Mrs. Williams also wore a rich black silk dress, profusely trimmed with black velvet. A sealskin jacket enveloped the upper part of her person, held together in front by large double silk-braid loops; and a little muff of the same material as her jacket hung by a silken cord around her neck.

Mr. Stokes looked as neat and stylish as ever in dark blue, fashionably cut, well-fitting English sack coat and vest, light striped pants, and over all a white chinchilla beaver overcoat. Mr. Stokes continually flourished a little Irish thorn cane. First he would thrust the handle of it into his mouth; then he would give it a right-shoulder arms position, holding it much in the manner that Mr. Fisk holds his sword when on horseback and tries to look imposing.

Mrs. Mansfield was first called upon to take the witness stand, and, as she had already been sworn on the former day of the proceedings, her cross-examination was proceeded with by Mr. Beach, counsel for Mr. Fisk. She gave her testimony, in many instances, rather reluctantly, and seemed to try to evade Mr. Beach's prying questions. When about half through with her as a witness, after several pertinent questions had been put and answered, her persistent interrogator asked a question concerning herself and her male visitors as regards propriety of conduct. This was objected to by the counsel for the people, and quite a discussion ensued on the Judge's ruling, which was in favor of Mrs. Josie. Whether for effect toward provoking leniency on the part of the presiding Justice, or from pure feelings of injured innocence, that she at this point of the examination put on a sorrowful look and wiped the corner of her dry eye with her lace-edged handkerchief, is only known to herself. This action on her part—a beautiful woman apparently almost in tears in a court of justice—was not unnoticed by the counsel for the prosecution, nor by the well-appearing Justice on the bench, and another question of the same sort that had just been ruled out, and which, on objection, shared the same fate, was put. This was too much for persecuted Josie. No dry eyes this time; no undampened lace-edged lawn left her quickly winking eyes this time.

Mrs. Mansfield was in tears. She tried, or seemed to try, to hide them, but they flowed thicker and faster, until her suppressed sobs only broke the stillness of the court-room. Even Mr. Beach looked as though he felt a pang of regret that interrogations originating from him should cause the lady to weep. The face of the Justice on the bench wore a saddened expression; so also did that of Mr. Gratz Nathan, who occupied a seat beside the Judge—most of the time with his eyes riveted on Josie.

At last the Court ruled out such questions as had caused Josie's grief. Mr. Beach excepted to the ruling of the Court, and said he had very little more to ask, and Josie dried her tears, soon after which her cross-examination was completed and she left the witness-box, and resumed her seat beside Stokes, near the stove, where she endeavored to warm her moroccoed feet. While giving evidence the tears of Josie had such effect upon Stokes that he had to move his seat to a position where he could face the witness. As Mr. Beach noticed the witness looking in that direction he requested the Court to have Mr. Stokes take a seat somewhere else. Without a word of opposition Mr. Stokes moved, saying that he had left his former seat on account of the heat from the stove. Notwithstanding the heat he suffered, everybody else was shivering with cold.

Mrs. Williams' examination was very short and not so interesting. She was perfectly self-possessed, and always answered as though she meant just what she said. Mr. Stokes was also examined, and in the course of his cross-examination he at times hesitated and seemed embarrassed.

[The following is an extract from the report of the proceedings:]

Mr. Beach to Mrs. Mansfield—Did you say to Miss Wood, "Annie, look at these and compare them with the style in which I used to dress when I had nothing but that old check and white silk dress?"

The idea that there could be a supposition that she could ever have been in such abject poverty was too much for Josie's feelings. Attacks upon her character she had borne up under heroically, but to be accused of being reduced to one silk dress, and that a check and a white one, she could not bear, and she burst into tears. Mr. Stokes sprang up from his seat, little less agitated than the witness. "Don't let her answer that question," said he to Mr. Fellows.

Josie turned her tearful eyes appealingly to the Judge, and that functionary was melted in a moment. "You need not answer the question," said he soothingly; but Mr. Beach was made of more obdurate stuff, and he continued:

Q. Did Miss Wood reply to you in substance, "You have been with him long enough to have got more than that if you were smart," and did you answer, "I don't mean to beat him too much just yet?"

Mr. McKeon. I object.

The Court. I exclude it.

Q. Did Miss Wood on that occasion ask you if you esteemed or loved Mr. Fisk, and did you reply, "I don't love him, only his money; he is not the style of man I like, but I love his money?"

Mr. McKeon. I object to that.

The Court (glancing pityingly at the still weeping Josie). I exclude it.

Mr. McKeon. This is only to get these things in the papers and make a new libel.

Mr. Beach said that he wished to show that Mrs. Mansfield's only purpose was to get money from Fisk, and if they could not show that the examination would be useless.

The Court. I shall exclude all this matter.

Mr. Beach. Then all that I can do is to put the questions so that exceptions can be taken. I do not wish to injure the feelings (glancing at the sobbing witness) of this lady. I should be very sorry that she or any other person should think me guilty of such an act, and if Your Honor thinks that these questions are not pertinent, I will—

The Court (to Mrs. Mansfield). I will exclude the whole of them.

Mr. Beach. Then I am through; but if I don't put them I shall be in difficulty when I come to try and prove them.

The witness (to the Judge, sobbing). It—is—four years—ago—he speaks of, when I—was acquainted with this lady (a fresh burst of tears); I—certainly had—never shown—a disposition to blackmail—him at that time.

She ceased and turned her swimming eyes on Mr. Beach, and he, too, gave way. "I will only ask one more," said he.

A Michigan Woman Who Saved Her Husband's Property.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 21st ult. tells the following of a rural heroine:

Thursday night last, shortly after 11 o'clock, a farmer, living seven miles west on the Grand River road, and one mile north, was awakened by the sound of feet under his bedroom window, and slipped softly out of bed, thinking that he was about to receive a call from burglars. Looking through the window, he saw three men a few feet away, holding a conversation, and directly they started off in the direction of the barn. Krause was sure that they meant mischief, either to get into his house or steal his horses. He took down his gun and prepared to go out and drive them off. Just at this point something crept up his back and ran down his legs and arms, a sort of feeling that it was much safer to stay in the house, even though he had a gun to protect him outside. He therefore informed his wife that there was no danger, and was about crawling back to bed, when she began to urge him to go to the barn. After considerable argument, Peter went out, but returned in a few minutes with the information that the barn doors were open, and that the men were after the horses. Half dressing, as time was precious, and going in her stocking feet to make no noise, the wife took the gun and made straight for the barn, while the husband remained behind to guard the house. Getting close to the barn, Mrs. Krause saw that the thieves had opened the large doors, as well as the stable door, and, hearing them in the stable, she passed in on the main floor. An alley leads from the main floor to the stalls, and as she arrived at the entrance the men were about to lead the horses out. The woman was much excited and considerably frightened, as may be supposed, but she gave a shout, drew back the hammer of the gun, and would have given the thieves a bullet had not they released the horses and rushed through the door. Getting outside two or three rods they stopped, and she heard them talking in low tones. Aiming for the spot as well as the darkness would permit, Mrs. Krause discharged the gun, and the men ran off and returned no more. They had got the bridles on to two horses, and would have been off with them in three minutes more, had not the spunky woman made her appearance. The husband remained in the house until sure that the men had gone, and then went out and met his wife as she was returning.

HENRY CLAY.

Some Anecdotes of the Great Kentuckian.

A correspondent furnishes the Denver *Tribune* with the following characteristic anecdotes of Henry Clay:

The course of Mr. Clay on the compromise measures was very unsatisfactory to the South, and his own State denounced his action as freely as any. It was the usual custom, on his arrival home to spend the summer months, for a large concourse of people to be present to welcome and shake hands with him when he left the stage. Now, excepting a few personal friends, there were none; and they had even talked of electing a Democrat in his place. Clay got into his carriage, which was as rickety a concern as can well be imagined, and rode home in moody silence. We knew he was mad, and said among ourselves: "There will be h—l to pay." The following day he did not go out. During the second day his servant went to his room and informed him that a crowd was at the front door. "Begone," was the only response. The negro went down and told the crowd that Mr. Clay was quite unwell, and the fatigue of travel had greatly prostrated him. The doctor had just left and forbidden his seeing company, but he would be happy to see them as soon as able. For several days this went on. People then began to call meetings and sent committees. The State officers finally took it up and invited him to give an address. I shall never forget that speech. His voice was like a bugle and swelled to trumpet calls. His eyes glowed like fire. He frothed at the mouth, and defied them with eloquence of a demon. But it took the gallant Kentuckians by storm, and he was again elected to the United States Senate.

Clay owed $30,000, for which there was a mortgage on Ashland. The interest was always paid punctually, but he could never reduce the principal, and this at length became a source of great annoyance to him. In 1844, when he visited the bank to pay the interest as usual, the old French clerk handed out the note. "What does this mean?" inquired Clay, under the impression that they had refused to let it run any longer, and he knew of no way to meet it. "The note is cancelled, sir," replied the clerk; "you owe this bank nothing." "My God!" said Clay, "have I friends as good as this?" He was affected to tears, which is said to be the only time he was ever known to weep.

John Clay was a wild, reckless fellow, and the favorite of his mother. In those days it was not beneath a woman's dignity to do something, and she would often take in knitting, or pick berries, which she would send to town; and John would soon be on a spree with the money. She was one of that kind who can never do enough in the world, and use all their exertions to alleviate distress and the sufferings around. One night it was whispered around among us boys that John had gone away to fight a duel. In the morning, as we went to our meal, we halted before entering the breakfast room, as was our custom, waiting for Mr. Clay to come from his study and lead the way. We saw Mrs. Clay standing near by, and as he came out, she rushed to him, throwing her arms about his neck, and sobbing out: "John has gone to fight a duel." Never shall I forget the scene, or the expression of the old man's face. He had a terrible eye when aroused, and now it flashed fire. He seemed to rise to the height of two ordinary men. He took a step backward, and, with his hand raised to the full length of his long arm, and with his finger quivering toward heaven, said, with a voice which went through me like an electric shock: "My dear woman, if John is right, in God's name let him fight, by God!" The poor woman went back to her room to weep. We followed Clay into the breakfast-room where he ate his toast and drank his tea in silence, and then returned to his study to read. Whatever his feelings as a father might be, they were not shown in his countenance or appearance. I have seen Forrest, Macready, and Booth, but they are tame to the voice, gesture, and eyes of Clay on that occasion.

In the fall of 1843, Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, sent to Mr. Clay a demijohn of native wine. Mr. Longworth had imported the grape-seed from wine-makers in Italy, and prided himself on having a splendid thing. It was a five gallon demijohn, the stopper covered with wax, and stamped with the letter "L." There were six of us boys in the family, averaging some 16 to 17 years old. We used to study in the evening in our room, and would borrow the cellar key of Mrs. Clay and bring up a pitcher of cider and a hat full of apples, to help us along in our lessons. One night it was proposed we should taste of the Cincinnati wine. We found a cork-screw, and carried up a pitcher-full. It was capital, and before many days we found the demijohn empty. We knew Clay was liable to want it at any time, and it must be filled. On the following night we took a servant who toted the big bottle on his head to a small store-room, two or two and a half miles away, kept by a negro, where we had it filled with whiskey at 15 cents a gallon; which, with a quarter we gave the boy for helping us along, cost us a dollar. We had hard work getting this demijohn back to the house,—it was not shaped right for easy carrying,—but at length it was safe in the cellar. We had previously made some wax about the color of that which was on the stopper, and had carved a letter "L" out of a piece of bark. The bottle was duly sealed, stamped, and deposited in its proper place. In 1844 the prospects were that Mr. Clay might be President, and he thought so himself. He gave a grand dinner, among his guests being John J. Crittenden and Tom Corwin. Everyone was in the best of spirits, and after the ladies retired the merriment was even higher than before. We boys remained, never being excluded from his great dinners. As the party were about rising, said Clay: "Gentlemen, I have some of the finest wine in the world, and the first native American ever manufactured; and there can be no more fitting opportunity for testing its merits than the present. John, do you know whereabouts in the cellar that bottle of wine is, which was sent to me from Cincinnati?" "Yes, sir," replied the servant. "Do you think, John, you can bring that demijohn here under your arm, and not shake it up?" "Yes, sir." "Well, go." In a few minutes John came back with that big five-gallon demijohn under his arm. "Now, John, set it down and take out the cork." The cork came out pretty easy—it had been out before. "Now, John, take that demijohn in under your arm again, and tilt out a little in all the glasses." John again took the demijohn under his arm and went around filling the glasses, while we looked on in woful silence. "Now, gentlemen," continued Clay, "we will drink this standing, to the health of my friend Longworth, of Cincinnati." He raised the glass to his lips, stopped, and gave a look about the table. We six were just going out of the door in single file, just as fast as our legs could carry us. We heard the words "Boys!" in the lion-voice of Clay, but the remainder of the sentence was drowned in the shouts of laughter from his guests.

Formerly a very large, well-known, and somewhat noted billy goat roamed at large the streets of Washington, and the newspaper boys, boot-blacks, and street-imps generally made common cause against him. Clay never liked to see dumb animals abused or worried, and on one occasion, while passing down the avenue, a large crowd of these mischievous urchins were at their usual sport. Mr. Clay, with his walking stick, drove them away, giving them a sound lecture in the meanwhile. As they scampered off and scattered in all directions, Billy seeing no one but Mr. Clay within reach, made a charge on him. Mr. Clay dropped his cane and caught his goatship by the horns. The goat would rear up, being nearly as high as the tall Kentuckian himself, and the latter would pull him down again. This sort of sport soon became tiresome, and he could conceive of no way by which he could free himself from the two-horned dilemma, so in his desperation he sang out to the boys to know what to do. One of the smallest in the crowd shouted back: "Let go and run, you d—d fool!" Clay always maintained that though he signed the treaty of peace at Ghent, yet that ragged boy knew more than he did.

A Pagan Funeral.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 27.

Wong Hang Soon, President of the Ning Yung Company, is dead, and his funeral took place yesterday. Deceased was 62 years of age. His body was placed in Chinese state on Dupont alley, where it was viewed by great numbers of his countrymen, and where the mystic ceremonies of the Pagan burial service were performed, lasting about three hours. The streets in the Chinese quarter were literally thronged with people of that race, all of whom that are here seem to have known and respected Wong Hang Soon. Hundreds of Caucasians went to the place, impelled by motives of curiosity. When the ceremonies were concluded, the procession started for Laurel Hill Cemetery, led by a Chinaman on horseback. About twenty Chinamen, dressed in long white robes, attended the hearse, and amongst these were two or three hired mourners, sustained by men walking on either side. The mourners carried Joss sticks, and bent themselves toward the ground, appearing not to walk, but to be dragged along by the attendants. There were fifty-eight hacks and other carriages in the line, four bands of music, and four or five express wagons loaded with propitiatory roast pigs, chickens, and all sorts of complicated and uncertain edibles.

The funeral was one of the largest ever solemnized by Pagan rites in this city.

POLYGAMY EXTRAORDINARY.

The Story of a Gay and Festive German—Extravagant Matrimonial Ventures—He has Wives in Germany, New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Sacramento.

From the New York Sunday Despatch.

Several Philadelphia detectives are at present in this city for the purpose of arresting one John Seitz, formerly a resident of New York, who is charged with having committed bigamy and other crimes, in Philadelphia, and who was seen here a few days ago. From what is known about the career of this man Seitz in New York, California, Pennsylvania, and other States, it is safe to say that he is one of the most audacious and reckless scoundrels in this country, and nothing can be more surprising than that he should have succeeded so long in keeping out of the meshes of the law. As a polygamist, especially, his exploits far surpasses those of Contarini, he having married, within the space of six years, no fewer than seven wives, all of whom are now alive.

John Seitz is a native of Germany, and was formerly Clerk of the Court at Gruenburg, near Giessens, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was a man of liberal attainments, and was very popular among his fellow-citizens. He was married to a handsome lady, who brought him a dower of $20,000, and who, in the course of the first five years of their wedded life, bore him four children. In 1865, Seitz, who had lived very extravagantly, became embarrassed, and resolved to emigrate to the United States. He left his wife and children at Gruenberg, and embarked for New York. The first few weeks of his sojourn in this city were full of hardships and privations. Finally, when he was almost penniless, he secured a place as barkeeper in a saloon on Canal street, kept by a good-looking German widow. The plausible manner and prepossessing appearance of her new barkeeper made such an impression upon the heart of the widow that she accepted his hand when he proposed to her a few days after making his acquaintance. Seitz immediately sold his wife's saloon, and with the proceeds led for some weeks a life of dissipation. He then got tired of her, and one day drove her out of the house, telling her never to trouble him any more. The poor woman begged him to have mercy on her, but he coolly informed her that he had another wife in Germany, and that she, with her four children, would rejoin him in New York at an early day. The first wife arrived in this city a few days afterward, and Seitz lived again with her and her children. The second wife thereupon preferred a complaint for bigamy against him at the Essex Market Court, and two detectives were despatched to arrest him. Upon reaching Seitz's house the officers found him playing cards with a tailor named Rullman.

"Where is John Seitz?" asked Detective Smith.

Seitz pointed insidiously at the unsuspecting Rullman, whereupon the officers immediately seized the tailor, and, despite his indignant protestations that he was not their man, hustled him off to Essex Market. Meanwhile Seitz hurriedly cut off his long whiskers, put on a pair of green spectacles, and left the city. After various adventures in Albany and Buffalo, he went to Cincinnati, where he became a pastry cook at the Burnett House, and married the daughter of a merchant. After living with her for a few weeks, he disappeared with his wife's jewelry, and a large sum of money belonging to his father-in-law. His destination was New Orleans, where he acted as a book-keeper in a confectionery store, and married a French woman.

This fourth wife turned out to be much poorer than she had represented to Seitz previous to her marriage, and so he immediately left her in disgust.

He next turned up in San Francisco, Cal., where he eked out a precarious living as a runner for an emigrant boarding-house, until he managed to ingratiate himself with a woman who kept an assignation house. She had plenty of money, and, for a time, Seitz led a very jolly life. Somehow or other, his new wife heard of his former exploits, and, in a fit of jealousy, drove him from her house. Under the circumstances he deemed it most prudent to leave the Golden State. In Salt Lake City, where he next turned up, he associated with a gang of horse thieves, and came, on one occasion, near being lynched. Shortly afterward we find him at Omaha City, Neb., where he worked in a cigar factory and married again.

Meanwhile he had constantly corresponded with his first wife, for whom he seemed to entertain some affection, and had repeatedly sent her remittances. A letter from her one day fell into the hands of his Omaha wife, who threatened to prosecute him. Seitz hastily left the city and went to Philadelphia, where he acted for some time as a "shover" of counterfeit money, and, as usual, married again. He told his new wife that his first had died in Germany, and even showed her that lady's photograph. The German wife who had all along remained in New York with her children, accidentally learned that her husband was living with another woman in Philadelphia, and repaired to that city to hunt up her truant husband. After a long search she found the Philadelphia wife, when a very angry explanation ensued. The new wife refused to give him up, but Seitz made his escape from the city, and is now believed to be in New York. Some of his former acquaintances have seen him on the Bowery. He is a fine-looking man, about 45 years of age, of medium stature, long blonde whiskers, and a face that does not by any means betray the desperate villain he is.

FISK'S MURDERER.

The Career of Edward S. Stokes.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 7.

Edward S. Stokes was born in Philadelphia in the year 1841, and is now in his thirty-first year. His parents were people in very comfortable circumstances, and moved in the best society in the Quaker City. When quite a young lad he came to this city with his family, and many of our oldest citizens will remember the firm of Stokes & Budlong, the principal member of the firm being the father of Edward S. Stokes. Stokes was always in early life fond of athletic sports, and until lately was considered a good gymnast by those who knew him best. He was educated at the High School in Philadelphia, and received a first-class English and Latin education. He was quick to learn and very proficient in his studies. He was with his father's firm in the provision business in Chambers street, in this city, at an early age, and manifested great energy and business tact. He had one great fault, however. His blood was hot, and being of a nervous, sanguine temperament, he was liable at any moment to break out when he deemed himself imposed upon or outraged. He has always been sensitive to an insult and quick to resent an injury. Stokes is 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs about 140 pounds. He is slightly built, but is very wiry and active on his feet. In conversation he talks quickly and to the point, and hurries his affairs through as rapidly as possible. Stokes is a man of fine personal appearance, of dark complexion, with piercing black eyes and regular features. His hair, which was jet black a couple of years ago, is now partly gray, and were it not for his active movements he would pass for a man of 45 years. Mr. Stokes married a lady of good family some ten years ago, and has by her one child, a very beautiful girl of 9 years of age. In June of last year, Mrs. Stokes, who was in bad health, visited Europe to seek some benefit from the mineral springs of Central Germany, and when last heard from, as late as Dec. 5, was in Paris. The family, while in New York, had an elegant suite of apartments at the Worth House, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. These apartments were furnished with every article of luxury and refinement that taste could devise, or that money could buy. Nearly a year and a half ago Mr. Stokes became acquainted with Mr. Fisk, and, through the introduction of the latter, he made the acquaintance of Helen Josephine Mansfield. An intimacy sprung up between the two which has resulted in the shooting of James Fisk, yesterday evening, at the Grand Central Hotel. This fatal intimacy was the cause of serious trouble between Edward Stokes and his wife. It is hard to tell if there is any real feeling of affection on the part of Helen Mansfield toward Edward S. Stokes, but last evening she confessed herself too unwell to see anyone. Everyone in New York is, of course, familiar with the suits and counter suits of the three principals—Fisk, Mansfield, and Stokes—which have burdened the courts and the newspaper columns for a year past. Stokes has always asserted that Fisk had robbed him of a fortune of $200,000, accumulated in the oil refinery business, which was the joint property of Edward Stokes and his mother. He was arrested by Fisk last year and locked up to answer a charge which was made against him of fraud. This charge fell to the ground, and Stokes has since sued Fisk for false imprisonment. The Fisk-Stokes war has continued in the courts for nine months, and, while Mr. Fisk has had all the power of the Erie Railway corporation at his back, the funds of Stokes have been decreasing day by day, owing to the fact that he had to pay heavy lawyers' fees to carry on the suits. Stokes has expended in lawyers' fees during the last twelve months nearly $38,000, and this contest has beggared him and rendered him desperate. He has often said to the writer of this article, "This is a fearful fight that I am carrying on, and I have no one to help me; but I will never give up until I am righted. Fisk, through his lawyers, has endeavored to make me appear dishonest in the eyes of the people of New York, and I will not yield one inch of my rights, or one dollar of the money which belongs to me." He also has frequently stated that he was afraid of being assassinated by some of Mr. Fisk's employes, and has shown the writer a pistol which he carried in his pocket to defend himself if attacked. In addition he has always, night and day, had some friend in his company to prevent attack, as he said that he did not wish to be taken by surprise as Samuel Bowles was some time since in this city. The quarrel between the two men has been very much embittered by the woman Mansfield, who has served to fan the embers of the feud whenever it was dying out.

INSURANCE.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY Fire Insurance Co., OF BROOKLYN.

Assets, - $531,364.50
NetSurplus, 106,489.81

BOWMAR BROS., 71 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

NOTICE TO POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Parties holding claims against this company, where their proofs of loss have not been accepted, or where they have not been presented for adjustment, are hereby notified that the offices of the company will be closed in this city on and after Jan. 12, 1872.
Jan. 5, 1872.
HUTCHINS & RALSTON, General Agents, NO. 472 WABASH-AV.
Office rooms of the above company for rent; possession given immediately.

NEW AMSTERDAM Fire Insurance Company.

Parties in this city holding claims against this Company will please present their proofs, if not already furnished, to the undersigned, who has been directed by the Receiver of said Company to receive the same, at office of Miller & Drew, No. 472 Wabash-av. E. A. DRURY.
Chicago, Jan. 9, 1872.

Republic Ins. Co.
I will buy the claims of those having settled at 35 cents. R. D. STILES, 534 Wabash-av.

Garden City Ins. Co., and State of Chicago.
We will buy a limited number of Policies this week for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 22 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan-av.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, Steck Pianos, Root & Cady Pianos, STRINGS, VIOLINS,
And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Be Goods at Lowest Prices.
E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS. } ROOT & CADY.

GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICES OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.
Merchants, Bankers or Manufacturers wishing to subscribe for our forthcoming volume of Reference Book, will be furnished with all particulars by calling or writing to our office, 393 Wabash-av. R. G. DUN & CO. GEO. W. BROCK, Manager.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Life Insurance Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, Room 11, Central Union Building, corner Market and Madison-sts., on Tuesday, Jan. 16, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. JOHN W. CLAPP, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p. m.
By order of the Board of Directors. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POPE'S MALT EXTRACT.
The most nutritious and palatable beverage known. It is healing for the chest, invigorating the appetite, and not intoxicating. CHARLES POPE, Manufacturer. DEPOT—H. Tallert, 128 West Randolph-st.

Grand Duke Alexis.
A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 114 West Washington-st.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
For sale or rent, a first-class gallery in Beloit, Wis. Nine Cameras and 10,000 negatives. Apply to T. DWIGHT, Jr., 87 West Lake-st.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods
At PORTER & HOYT'S, 120 Twenty second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

25c. CORNS. 25c.
DR. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington-st., 8 to 3; 89 Twenty-second-st., 4 to 8. All Right Salve for corns, 25c per box. Druggists have it.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE AT Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

TO TANNERS.
FOR SALE—300 cords Hemlock Bark. Also, lease of ground and tannery building, with fixtures for tanning and wool drying, on North Branch. R. R. CLARK, at Elston's Wood and Coal Yard, foot of Grove-st., North Branch.

Bricks for Sale.
300,000 first class Brick for sale at Notre Dame. They can be loaded from the kiln to cars on the Michigan Central Railway. Apply to BRO. EDWARD, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

HOTELS.

CITY HOTEL, Corner Sixteenth and State-sts.
First-class accommodations for one hundred guests. J. W. TOWNE, Proprietor. GEO. S. PALMER, Clerk.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.
We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price. ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st. Branch Offices—772 South Clark-st., 115 West Washington-st., 118 Twenty-second-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

MURRY NELSON & CO., ESTABLISHED 1855, COMMISSION & SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 7 Central Union Block, (MARKET-ST.), MURRY NELSON, E. B. STEVENS. CHICAGO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago. Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. Eldridge-court—First floor and basement of new building, finished in best manner; possession immediate. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

TRANSPORTATION.

FREIGHT NOTICE. THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Together with the LINES running over it, are now giving good despatch to freight, both East and West bound, and have largely increased facilities for transporting property between Chicago and all Eastern points.
General Office and Freight Depot, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.
Contracting Agent's Office, corner Canal and Madison-sts.
Red Line Transit Co. Offices, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av., and corner Canal and Madison-sts.
South Shore Line. Office, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.
Empire Line. Office, No. 198 Pacific-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DIVINITY OF CHRIST. PUBLISHED THIS DAY: BY Little, Brown & Co., 110 WASHINGTON-ST., BOSTON. The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. AN EXAMINATION OF LIDDON'S BAMPTON LECTURES BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.00.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.
First-class Clyde-built Steamers,—from New York to Liverpool, Glasgow, Londonderry, etc., sailing every Wednesday and Saturday.
EXTRA BOATS WHEN REQUIRED.
Accommodations are unsurpassed. Tickets granted to and from all parts of Europe. Cabin, from Chicago, $87 and $97, currency. Express Train from Chicago, and Steerage, $46. Drafts at lowest rates, and through Bills Lading granted with quick despatch.
Apply for further information to HENDERSON BROS. General Office, 70 Twenty-third-st. Branch Office 42 Canal-st. J. WARRACK, General Manager.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, Jan. 4, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to February 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies needed at the institution:
250 barrels superfine flour per month.
20 barrels family flour per month.
4,800 pounds cornmeal.
20 to 30 head good fat steers, from 1,000 pounds upwards, per month.
300 bushels beans.
2,500 pounds Rio coffee.
10 barrels "C" sugar.
4 barrels "A" sugar.
300 pounds Japan tea.
1,200 bushels oats.
1,000 bushels corn in the ear.
3,500 tons Illinois coal
10,000 yards Prison stripe (satinet), 27 inches wide, weight, 12 oz. per yard.
2,500 pairs brogan shoes.
600 Prison stripe blankets, 6½ feet long, 4¼ wide (weight 4 pounds, all wool).
10,000 yards heavy unbleached sheeting.
15,000 yards hickory shirting (Amoskeag stripe).
3,000 yards bed ticking (good quality).
3,000 yards ticking, for lining (Illinois "A").
3,000 pairs woollen socks.
3,000 pairs cotton socks.
15,000 pounds common bar soap.
100 boxes candles.
Every bid is to be accompanied by a bond of $2,000, to be approved by one of the Commissioners. The goods to be furnished as they are wanted. (Cash will be paid on delivery of the goods.) The bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on February 6, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend. Each bid, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.
JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.
In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 119, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must contain a stipulation, in writing, that the Government may accept the proposal at any time on or before the 1st day of April next. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."
Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.
JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT, CHEYENNE, WYOMING TERRITORY, Jan. 6, 1872.
To be sold at public auction, on Thursday, February 8, 1872, and following day, a large quantity of Government property and army clothing. Among the principal articles are the following, viz.:
30 horses, unserviceable for army purposes.
1,975 great coats, cavalry and infantry.
1,505 uniform coats, infantry.
4,772 pairs trousers, cavalry and infantry.
3,302 pairs stockings.
2,309 blouses, lined and unlined.
1,179 jackets, cavalry.
1,625 pairs shoes, pegged and sewed.
425 pairs boots, pegged and sewed.
630 stable frocks.
508 pairs drawers.
246 rubber blankets.
The other items consist of a lot of damaged Quartermaster's stores, such as paulins, harness, ambulances (2), tools, etc., and clothing and equipage, such as blankets, bedsacks, knapsacks, mittens, axes, spades, tents, canteens, ponchos, etc., etc. The clothing consists partly of unserviceable sizes and partly of damaged articles. Lists will be furnished to those who may apply. Terms, cash in United States currency. C. A. REYNOLDS, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.
Mr. MAX FROEHLICH has withdrawn from our firm, and Messrs. FERDINAND KRAMER and CARL KRAMER have been admitted as partners. J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO. Chicago, January 10, 1872. 519 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
Geo A. Baker, of Cleveland, Ohio, a "special" partner of the firm of Johnson & Abbey, Chicago, Ill., and Abbey & Johnson, of Akron, Ohio, has withdrawn his capital and business connection with said firms by mutual consent. The business will be continued in the same name as heretofore, who will settle the business of the late firms. JAS. D. JOHNSON, G. N. ABBEY, General Partners. GEO. A. BAKER, Special Partner. CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Messrs. Hampson & O'Neill, Wholesale Liquor Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. G. HAMPSON, JOHN O'NEILL. Chicago, Jan. 4, 1872.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,
has been in Chicago for the last tw[illegible] gained a reputation above all [illegible] cialty which has induced [illegible] advertise in the line or Specialty name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call on or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 484 South State-st, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
The longest engaged and most successful physician in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 136 Washington-st.), is now confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, at 48 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for circular.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. J. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, dealers in Raw Furs and Buffalo Robes, have removed to their old stand, No. 246 Lake-st., between Franklin and Market.